FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 13, 1847. [NO. 1571.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

JAMES BANKS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Fayetteville, N. C.

SUPERIOR Winter Sperm OIL, and Tanners' Oil in barrels, for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
July 5, 1847. 70-tf

In Store and for Sale,

20 HHDS. MOLASSES.
St. Croix and Porto Rico Sugar, of extra quality for family use.
Stewart's Crushed, Powdered, and Loaf Sugar.
10 boxes "Hall & Son's" patent mould Candles, 20 lbs. each—a superior article.
10 boxes "Colgates" brown Soap.
A few ½ bbls. extra No. 1 Mackerel.
Apply to B. ROSE & SON.
July 5, 1847. 70-tf

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust made to me by [illegible] McCaskill, for purposes therein mentioned, I will proceed to sell at Public Auction, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Monday the [illegible] July 1847, at 12 o'clock, M., a certain Negro man named SANDY.
ALEX'R McLAUCHLIN, Trustee.
S. W. TILLINGHAST, Auct'r.
July 5, 1847. 69ts

Jesse Walker and others, vs. Nancy Walker and others.
In Equity—Spring Term, 1847.

IT is ordered by the Court, that this cause be referred to the Clerk and Master to take an account, and that notice thereof of 20 days be given to Nancy Walker by publication in the Fayetteville Observer. The said Nancy is hereby notified that an account will be taken in this case, at the Equity Office in the Court House in Carthage, on the 3d day of August, 1847.
S. C. BRUCE, C. M. E.
70

Cape Fear Lands for Sale.

THE Subscriber has permanently settled in Warren County, now offers for sale his Tract of Land in Chatham County, on the South side and immediately on the Cape Fear River, one half mile above Avent's Ferry, and three miles below Haywood, containing between eight and nine hundred acres. The greater part of this Tract is RICH BOTTOM LAND, adapted to Tobacco, Cotton, Corn, Wheat, and Oats, &c. There is enough open land to work twelve or fifteen hands to advantage, the most of which has been resting for the last five years, and is now in a fine state for making good crops. Terms will be made accommodating, and possession given in time for sowing fall crops.

Mr. Obediah Farrar, who lives on the land, will show it to any person who may be disposed to purchase, and I can be addressed at Warrenton, N. Carolina, on the subject.
M. T. HAWKINS, Jr.
June 19, 1847. 70-tf

Washington and his Generals—complete.

VOL. 2 of this popular work of Headly, just received, for sale separately or with the 1st volume.

Also, Headly's Napoleon and his Marshals.

Taylor and his Generals.

Just received, Lives of Gen. Taylor and the Generals engaged in the Mexican War. Price 75 cents.

Also, a cheap Life of Taylor, [illegible] pages. Price 15 cents.

Also, Pictorial Life of Gen. Scott. Price 25 cts.

Also, St. Giles and St. James, by Douglas Jerrold, 40 cents. Count of Monte Christo, $1—Scourge of the Ocean, 25. Prairie Bird, 25. Young Lady's Friend, 50. Thornton's Prayers, 50. Alexander's Bible Dictionary, $1. American Veterinarian, 60. English Churchmen of the 17th Century, 60. Typee, $1. Medical Books, School Books, &c.
E. J. HALE.
July 5.

Spencer's Pills and Tonic and Restorative Bitters.

As proof of the popularity of these Medicines, we subjoin the following:

A. Campbell, Sumter District, S. C., writes, ordering fresh supplies, and states that Judge Richardson, and others of that district, have made use of them for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Jaundice and general debility, with great success.

John T. Ervin, of Darlington, S. C., that he is sold out of the Bitters, and orders a fresh supply—that wherever used they are approved of, and their popularity fast increasing.

Thomas Fletcher, Telfair co., Ga., writes, he is sold out, in less than two months after taking the agency, and orders a new and large supply.

Wm. B. Beazely, Barnwell District, S. C., G. D. Collins, Anson county, N. C., M. A. Santos, Norfolk, Va., and large numbers of others, write for fresh supplies, informing us of the rapid sales and increasing popularity of these Pills and Bitters.

As proof of the efficacy of these Medicines, read the following:

Nathan G. Gully, Johnson county, N. C., was cured of a case of the Measles, followed by a long protracted attack of Chills and Fever, by the use of one box of Pills and one bottle of Bitters.

Stewart Beggs, Druggist, of Augusta, was cured of a long protracted case of the Piles, by the use of two bottles of Bitters.

Mr. ——, one of the Judges of Jefferson county, Ga., was cured of Dyspepsia and Piles, by the use of two bottles of Bitters taken in connexion with the Pills.

Col. Sherwood, Tallahassee, Florida, was cured of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, in four weeks after commencing the use of the Pills and Bitters.

And these are only a few isolated cases among the many which are daily coming to our knowledge. To the afflicted we say, make trial of Spencer's Pills and Bitters before giving up your case as incurable. Many have been cured—many others may be.

☞ The above Medicines, fresh and genuine, are for sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville; and, on inquiry, may be found in almost all the Country Stores in North Carolina and in the Southern States.

200 CASKS Thomastown LIME, in excellent order, and of superior quality, just received and for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
July 5, 1847. 70-tf

Fahnestock's Vermifuge, Comstock's ditto, Jayne's ditto, Dead Shot for Worms.
44 For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

FOR SALE LOW.

400 CASKS fresh Thomastown LIME, received per W. B. Meares.
T. S. LUTTERLOH.
June 28. 69-3w

J. N. BAIRD,
Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has returned from the North, and will now be happy to wait on all who may require his services.

He deems it unnecessary to enter into a long detail of what he can perform, confidently relying upon his operations—they being the best test of his capability.

Dr. B. returns his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received.

He may at all times be found in Fayetteville, when not professionally engaged out.

All orders from the country will be promptly and faithfully attended to.
June 26, 1847. 69 tf

THE BRANDRETH PILLS.

THE Brandreth Pills *give strength* for weakness—they are liked best by those who have taken the most of them. Dr. Brandreth can give *personal* reference to thousands who have been restored from a bed of sickness by their use, when every other means had proved entirely unavailing. These cases are continually occurring in this city and in every part of the Union. Get Brandreth's Pills if you are not perfectly healthy, and they will restore you—if medicine can do it—because they expel those humors which are the cause of impurity of the blood, and at the same time the body is strengthened by the operation of this most excellent medicine.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent.
MICHAEL McGARY.
June 22, 1847. 69-4m

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers have associated themselves in business under the Firm of
COOK & TAYLOR,
And have now on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, all of which they will sell cheap for cash, or exchange for country produce.
JAMES G. COOK.
WILLIAM TAYLOR.
Fayetteville, June 1847. 68-tf

Kirkpatrick's Thrashing Machines.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents by the Manufacturer, would inform the Wheat growers that they are prepared to fill all orders for the above Machines at the shortest notice, having a few now on hand, and daily expecting a large number. They would state that there has been an improvement made in the durability of these Machines, and the price reduced. They are well known, and have given great satisfaction in the counties of Davidson, Guilford, Stokes, Surry, and others, by those who have seen them in operation.
HALL & HALL.
Fayetteville, June 18, 1847. 68tf

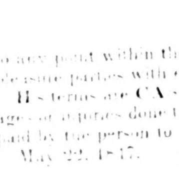
INFAMOUS TRAFFIC!!!
Fever and Ague Patients!!

IS it not an Infamous Traffic for Wholesale and Retail Druggists, and other Merchants, to buy up Spurious, Adulterated, Repudiated and Counterfeit Rowand's Tonic Mixture, at auction, and from irresponsible and swindling medicine venders, for two or three dollars per dozen and then to sell it to the ignorant and unwary, as the genuine Rowand's "Improved" Tonic Mixture, for one dollar the bottle! and when they well know besides that this counterfeit trash has been universally pronounced worthless and inert, and will not cure the Ague? I know of no more inhuman and dastardly conduct in men laying any claim to respectability or honesty.

Look carefully for the "Written Signature of John R. Rowand," on a paper label across the mouth of every bottle, without which "genuine" it never can be genuine, however knavish medicine venders may falsify and try to deceive.

Agency in Fayetteville, N. C. at the Bookstore of E. J. Hale.
May 1, 1847. 61-11wks

LIVERY STABLE.
D. G. Humphrey



HAS established a Livery Stable in Fayetteville, near Boggs's Hotel, where he has a number of good horses and easy vehicles, Carriages, Carryalls, Buggies, &c.

He is prepared at all times to convey travellers to any point within the State, or to accommodate pleasure parties with excursions.

His terms are CASH in all cases; and all damages or injuries done to horses or vehicles, must be paid by the person to whom hired.
May 22, 1847. 67-tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
MOORE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1847.

Archibald Buchan, one of the Executors of Archibald Black, dec'd, *vs.* Hugh Black and others, heirs at Law of Archibald Black, dec'd.

PETITION FOR PROBATE OF WILL.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Hugh Black, Kenneth Black, Duncan A. W. Patterson, and John B. Patterson, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper printed in this State, for said absent persons, they being some of the next of kin of said Archibald Black, dec'd, to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, at the Court House in Carthage, on the fourth Monday in July next, and then and there make objection, if any they have, wherefore the said paper writing, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of said Archibald Black, shall not be admitted to probate, otherwise the said paper writing, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Archibald Black, dec'd, will be admitted to probate, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of April, A. D. 1847, and 71st of Independence.
A. C. CURRY, Clerk.
[Price adv. $4] 67

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
MOORE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1847.

David W. Wilson *vs.* John J. Alston.
Original Attachment Levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John J. Alston, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper printed in this State, for said Defendant to appear at the next Term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the fourth Monday of July next, then and there replevy or plead to issue, otherwise Judgment pro confesso will be rendered, and the land levied on condemned, subject to the Plaintiff.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of April, A. D. 1847, and 71st of Independence.
A. C. CURRY, Clerk.
[Pr. adv. $3] 67

On Consignment.

A FINE trotting MARE in harness. Apply to JACKSON JOHNSON,
Wagon Yard.
May 29, 1847. 68tf

J. WILKINSON & CO.,
Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.
June 11, 1847. 67-tf

McKellar & McRae,
Lumber and Timber Agents and Grocers,

KEEP constantly on hand, all kinds of GROCERIES, Farmers' Implements, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c., which they will sell low for cash or approved credit, at the Store formerly occupied by Hall & Armstrong, on North Water street.
Wilmington, N. C., May 25, 1847. 65-2m

To Engineers and Surveyors.

FOR SALE, cheap, a second hand Theodolite, complete, and in good order. Also, a Surveyor's Compass and Chain. Apply to
E. J. HALE.
June 22, 1847.

WANTED, as an apprentice to the Watch and Jewelry business, a smart and intelligent boy, fourteen or fifteen years of age. None other need apply.
EDWIN GLOVER.
February 22, 1847. 57-tf

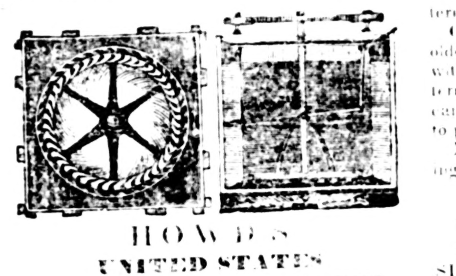
On Consignment.

100 BOXES "Lash's" Cigars.
5 Bbls. "Lash's" Rye Whiskey, distilled 18 months since. For Sale by
JNO. M. ROSE.
March 23, 1847. 55-tf

$10 REWARD.

I WILL give TEN DOLLARS for the delivery of Negroes Jim and his wife Rose to me, or for their confinement in Jail. Jim is about 6 feet high, bow legged and stoops when walking. Rose is 4½ feet high, stout built, and moves quick—about 55 or 60 years old. She has been gone some three months; supposed to range between W. H. Hardin's country place and Rockfish. Jim is well known at Rockfish and this place as a sawyer.
C. J. CAMPBELL,
Adm'r of H. Campbell.
Fayetteville, May 12, 1847. 67tf

100 CASKS Fresh Thomastown Unslacked LIME, just received and for sale low by the quantity or cask, by
JOHN H. & J. MARTINE,
Hay street, above the Post Office, and nearly opposite their former Stand.
Feb'y 15, 1847. 50tf



HOWD'S
UNITED STATES
PATENT WATER WHEEL.

THE subscribers having purchased of the United States Water Wheel Company, the exclusive right of making, vending and using S. B. Howd's Patent Cast Iron Direct acting Water Wheels in that portion of Virginia lying south of the James River, and east of the Blue Ridge, with North Carolina—This, therefore, is to caution all persons that may have erected the Water Wheel within said territory, that they hold themselves in readiness to compensate; all persons that would wish their water power improved upon the most liberal terms. Our patterns have been so improved, that a competent Mill Wright could soon put the wheels in operation. The Spout and Gate, for the small Wheels, are all of Iron and fitted at the shop; the shaft and gear are of cast iron, and of suitable strength to answer the purpose designed.

As regards the utility of the Wheel, we refer to the certificates attached. There are hundreds of them running at the north, and a few in Virginia. Some of the Virginia certificates are here attached—the others will be sent to any one that may wish to see them. These Wheels have displaced all other wheels known to the subscribers.

IRA STANBROUGH, who has been engaged for the last seven years in putting them up, feels competent to undertake the most important jobs.

The price of the above named Wheels has been reduced about one-third since the purchase by the subscribers, and we feel confident that we shall be able to give satisfaction to all that order our wheels.

For further particulars, address either of the subscribers, at Petersburg, Va., or Mr. A. P. HURT, our Agent, Fayetteville, N. C., who will attend to all orders with despatch.
URIAH WELLS.
IRA STANBROUGH.
May 20, 1847. 64-3m

CERTIFICATES.

Mr. Ira Stanbrough, of the State of New York, has put in operation for the Battersea Manufacturing Company in this place, one of Howd's Patent Water Wheels, 7 feet in diameter, with 18 inch buckets, under the following circumstances: The mills contain 2,700 Throstle and Danforth Spindles, 90 Looms and all necessary preparations, which have been driven by two Breast Wheels, each 12 feet long by 13 diameter, under a head and fall of about 11 feet, but the location being subject to back water, these wheels did not work to advantage. Mr. Stanbrough having great confidence in his Wheel, not only that it would obviate the difficulty with back water, but he was willing to guarantee that it would drive all the machinery and save one third the water then used; and having executed to the company a bond in $2,000 for that purpose, it was determined to let him make the trial, which I am happy to say has resulted very satisfactorily, and that he has fairly and fully fulfilled his contract, and I would recommend his wheel to public notice.
J. B. VARNUM,
Agent for the company.
Petersburg, November 17, 1845.

PETERSBURG, Oct. 1845.
This certifies that the Howd Wheel I put in my mill eighteen months since, that ground, upon trial, 20 bushels of corn per hour, has worked so well and convinced me so fully that it is the best wheel driven by the force of water, that I have determined to put up another the present season.
WILLIAM MURRAY.

SHADWELL MILLS, Albemarle co., Va., March 15, 1847.
This is to certify that I have had put in at my cotton mill, at the place aforesaid, containing 2,040 spindles, 3 dozen Looms and one section of woollen Machinery, one of S. B. Howd's Patent Water Wheels, 5 feet diameter, 18 inch depth bucket under a head of 29 feet; that the said wheel has been in operation about six months, and from the improvement so far made, I regard it a valuable acquisition to the establishment.
JOHN TIMBERLAKE.

The subscriber has also a very large Machine Shop and Iron Foundry, employing daily sixty hands and is well prepared to execute, to order, all kinds of Mill Gearing, Tobacco Presses, Flatning Mills, Steam Engines, Farming Implements, &c.
URIAH WELLS.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

New Spring and Summer
GOODS.
JNO. D. WILLIAMS

HAS just received his Stock of Spring and Summer
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
Among which are:

For Ladies' wear—White and bl'k watered Silks; plaid and striped ditto; silk and worsted Barege, (large assortment;) French and English Muslins and Lawns; chevre Lustres; Ginghams and Gingham Lawns and Muslins; embroidered and printed Evening Dresses; French, English and American Prints; Book, Swiss and Jaconet Muslins; bishop and long Lawns; Linen Cambric; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; severed and hem-stitched ditto; French worked Collars, a large assortment; fair Kid Gloves and Slippers; long Cloths and London Sheetings; Silicias and colored Cambrics; corded and grass Skirts; shell, tuck and side Combs; a large and fine assortment of silk and barege Scarfs; Bombazines and Alpacas.

For Gentlemen's wear—Fine French brown and black Broadcloths; fine English brown, blue, invisible green, and black ditto; French Doe skin, and English black and fancy colored Cassimeres; American fancy striped plaid and plain ditto; checked and plaid Linens; Drap-d'Etes; Croton Coating; Vienna and Summer Cloths; plaid striped, satin white striped, and brown linen Drillings; fine Vestings and Cravats; Suspenders; Panama, Leghorn, and fine for Hats; fine Boots; goat and calf skin Shoes; together with a large assortment of Goods suited to the country merchants' trade.

The public generally are invited to call and examine styles and prices.

The undersigned flatters himself that his stock will compare very favorably, as to styles and quality, with any in the market, and is determined not to be undersold by any that sell goods for a profit.
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
March 27, 1847. 56tf

NEW
Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery Establishment.
WM. C. JAMES & CO.

ARE now receiving and offer for sale, by Wholesale and Retail, an extensive assortment of new and well selected Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy
Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery.
The whole combining a stock of commanding character rarely equalled in this country—which having been purchased in New York for Cash, and otherwise at Auction and private sale, will be sold at cheap rates, to merchants, families and others.

The stock being entirely new, and very general, comprehends far too many articles to be mentioned in a single advertisement; it is deemed sufficient to state, that almost every desirable article will be found at the Establishment.

In the selection and purchase of the stock now offered to the public, more than a month's constant labor has been expended, and no pains have been spared to obtain every article on the best terms.

Connected as they are with one amongst the oldest and best houses in the United States, and with every means of procuring goods on the best terms, Wm C. James & Co. feel persuaded they can offer very great inducements to those wishing to purchase, such indeed as cannot fail to satisfy.

New supplies of Goods will be constantly arriving as they are wanted.
Fayetteville, N. C., Hay street,
Nearly opposite the new Lafayette Hotel.
March 30, 1847. 56tf

N. B. Always on hand, a large assortment of SINGLE AND DOUBLE BARREL GUNS, from common to extra fine, with all the necessary equipments.
W. C. J. & CO.

NEW
DRY GOODS
Cash Bargain Store.
Save 25 per cent! Save 25 per cent!

THE Subscriber having established himself on Hay Street, for the purpose of conducting the DRY GOODS business on the CASH principle, would most respectfully invite the attention of the inhabitants of Fayetteville, and surrounding country, to his well selected Stock of

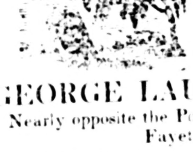
FRESH SPRING DRY GOODS.

As he is desirous of making Fayetteville his permanent place of residence, it is to his advantage to keep only such goods as will, by *Price* and *Durability*, please, and thereby insure a share (at least) of the custom of the community.

Having been transacting business at the North, which caused him to be constantly in the market, purchasers can rest assured of having shewn them such goods only as have latest made their appearance. His stock consists of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dress, White Muslin, and Housekeeping Goods; Shawls; Hdkfs; Gloves; Mitts; Hosiery; and Negro Clothing; together with a lot of Notions, making in all a stock too tedious to enumerate.

Country Merchants will be supplied on terms so liberal, as will, we think, obviate the difficulty of going farther. CALL and SEE for yourselves.
JOHN EASTER, Jr.
North side of Hay Street, a few doors West of the Market Square, nearly opposite the new Lafayette Hotel.
May 10. 62-5m

Marble Factory.



BY GEORGE LAUDER,
Nearly opposite the Post Office,
47-1yp] Fayetteville, N. C.

MILL SAWS.

1 DOZEN extra thick (Rowland's) Mill Saws, manufactured to order, daily expected from Philadelphia. For sale on as favorable terms as can be had in this market, by
JOHN H. & J. MARTINE,
Hay street, above the Post Office, and nearly opposite their old Stand.
Feb'y 15, 1847. 56tf

JOURNEY ROUND THE WORLD.

SIR George Simpson's Journal of his Overland Journey round the World, $2. Omoo: A Narrative of Adventures in the South Seas, by H. Melville, the popular author of Typee, $1 25. Alice Gordon: or the uses of Orphanage, by Jos. Alden, D. D. Tancred, or the New Crusade, by D'Israeli, 25. Illustrated Life of Gen. Scott, 25. Quarter Race in Kentucky, &c. 50. Etiquette for Gentlemen, 50. Flora's Lexicon; Mitchell's Geography, &c. &c. Just received.
E. J. HALE.
May 17.

NEW LAW BOOKS.

CRABB on Real Property, 2 vols. $7 50.
Saunders on Pleading and Evidence, $7 50.
For sale by E. J. HALE.
April 20.

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.

A NEW Edition of this valuable Work, revised and corrected to January 1846. Just published. For sale by
E. J. HALE.

Blanks of all kinds,
For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

Bay Water and Florida Water,
for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

ENGLISH DAIRY CHEESE,

A VERY superior article. For sale by
J. & T. WADDILL.
June 28. 69tf

Richmond Male Academy.

THE second Session for 1847 of this Institution will begin on the 15th of July, proximo, under the direction of Mr. George A. Howard, Principal.
Rockingham, June 17, 1847. 68-4w

Henry's Magnesia, for sale by
44 S. J. HINSDALE.

TRINITY SCHOOL,
Eight miles West of Raleigh, N. C.
Right Rev. L. S. IVES, D. D. Visiter.
Rev. FORDYCE M. HUBBARD, Rector.

THIS School for boys will be opened on the 8th day of July. Terms, for a session of 5 months, including board, washing, &c., and Tuition in Latin, Greek, French, and English, $87 50. Provision will be made for Tuition in Instrumental Music and in Drawing, &c., for which the usual extra charge will be made. In vocal music, instruction will be given without charge.

Pupils will be fitted for entrance into any class in College, or will be carried through an entire Collegiate course, at the option of Parents.

As a general rule, boys will not be received over 14 years of age.

A Uniform dress for Sundays and special occasions, will be required. This will consist in Summer, of a roundabout of dark Summer cloth, with white vest and pantaloons; in winter of a roundabout and pantaloons of dark gray cloth with black vest. The ordinary wearing apparel must be plain and strong. Besides a sufficiency of outer clothing, boys require 8 shirts, 6 pairs of stockings or socks, 6 pocket handkerchiefs, 6 towels, night clothes, &c., all distinctly marked with the owner's name in full.

Till the opening of the School, application for admission to be made to the Rev. Aldert Smedes, Raleigh.
June 5, 1847. 67-8w

POETRY.

FROM THE HOME JOURNAL.

King, in his old book on the Art of Cookery, says:—

> "Unless some sweetness in the bottom lie,
> Who cares for all the crinkling of the pie?"

A distich, to our experienced thinking, much truer of poetry than of pastry. We might have called attention very reasonably and justly, to the beautiful *versification* of the production which we give below—to the melody, and varied succession of melody, in the flow of the stanzas. They prove the nicest possible ear, with the happiest subjection to critical judgment. The "*crinkling*" is perfect, but it is as it should be, the secondary merit of the piece—the "sweetness" of the moral which it embodies being well worth remembering when the crinkle is forgotten. True genius is in the conception, we think, and an assurance of successful genius lies in the trim excellence of giving so beautiful a thought its fit embodiment:—

LOVE AND FAME.
BY HELEN W. IRVING.

It had passed in all its grandeur, that sounding summer shower,
Had paid its pearly tribute to each fair expectant flower,
And, while a thousand sparklers danced lightly on the spray,
Close folded to a rose-bud's heart, one tiny rain-drop lay.

Throughout each fevered petal had the heaven-brought freshness gone,
They had mingled dew and fragrance till their very souls were one;
The bud, its love in perfume breathed, till its pure and starry guest
Grew glowing as the life-hue of the lips it fondly pressed.

He dreamed away the hours with her, his gentle bride and fair,
No thought filled his young spirit, but to dwell forever there,
While ever bending wakefully, the bud a fond watch kept,
For fear the envious zephyrs might steal him as he slept.

But forth from out his tent of clouds in burnished armor bright,
The conq'ring sun came, proudly, in the glory of his might,
And, like some grand enchanter, resumed his wand of power,
And shed the splendor of his smile on lake, and tree, and flower.

Then, peering through the shadowy leaves, the rain-drop marked on high,
A many-hued triumphal arch span all the eastern sky—
He saw his glittering comrades all wing their joyous flight,
And stand, a glorious brotherhood, to form that bow of light!

Aspiring thoughts his spirit thrilled—"Oh, let me join them, love!
I'll set thy beauty's impress on yon bright arch above,
And, as a world's admiring gaze is raised to Iris fair,
'Twill deem my own dear rose-bud's tint, the loveliest color there!"

The gentle bud released her clasp—swift as a thought he flew,
And brightly 'mid that glorious band he soon was glowing, too—
All quivering with delight to feel, that she, his rose-bud bride,
Was gazing, with a swelling heart, on this, his hour of pride!

But the shadowy night came down, at last—the glittering bow was gone,
One little hour of triumph, was all the drop had won;
He had lost the warm and tender glow, his distant bud-love's hue,
And he sought her sadly sorrowing—a tear-dimmed star of dew.

There's not a heath, however rude,
But hath some little flower,
To brighten up its solitude,
And scent the evening hour.

There's not a heart, however cast,
By grief and sorrow, down,
But hath some memory of the past,
To love and call its own.

A celebrated modern writer says, "Take care of the *minutes*, and the *hours* will take care of themselves." This is an admirable remark, and might be very seasonably recollected when we begin to be "weary in well-doing," from the thought of having much to do. The present moment is all we have to do with, in any sense; the past is irrecoverable; the future is uncertain; nor is it fair to burden one moment with the weight of the next. Sufficient unto the *moment* is the trouble thereof. If we had to walk a hundred miles, we should still have to set but one step at a time, and this process continued would infallibly bring us to our journey's end. Fatigue generally begins, and is always increased, by calculating in a minute the exertion of hours.

Thus, in looking forward to future life, let us recollect that we have not to sustain all its toil, to endure all its sufferings, or encounter all its crosses, at once. One moment comes laden with its own *little* burdens, then flies, and is succeeded by another no heavier than the last. If *one* can be borne, so can another and another.

Even looking forward to a single day, the spirit may sometimes faint from an anticipation of the duties, the labors, the trials to temper and patience, that may be expected. Now this is unjustly laying the burden of many thousand moments upon *one*. Let any one resolve always to do right *now*, leaving *then* to do as it can; and if he were to live to the age of Methuselah, he would never do wrong. But the common error is, to resolve to act right after breakfast, or after dinner, or to-morrow morning, or *next time*; but *now, just now, this once*, we must go on the same as ever.

It is easy, for instance, for the most ill-tempered person to resolve, that the next time he is provoked, he will not let his temper overcome him; but the victory would be to subdue temper on the *present* provocation. If, without taking up the burden of the future, he would always make the *single* effort at the *present* moment; while there would, at any one time, be very little to do, yet, by this simple process continued, every thing would at last be done.

It seems easier to do right to-morrow than to-day, merely because we forget that when to-morrow comes, *then* will be *now*. Thus life passes with many, in resolutions for the future, which the present never fulfils.

It is not thus with those who, "by *patient continuance in well-doing*," seek for glory, honor, and immortality. Day by day, minute by minute, they execute the appointed task, to which the requisite measure of time and strength is proportioned; and thus, having worked while it is called day, they at length rest from their labors, and their works "follow them."

Let us then, "whatever our hands find to do, do it with all our might, recollecting that *now* is the proper and accepted time."

Decoy for Tigers.—A lady visiting the Menagerie in Paris, became engaged in conversation, with her back to the cage of a Bengal tiger. Stepping back incautiously, the nearest point of the tempting prey came within reach of the animal's claws, and in a moment the largest apparent portion of the lady was being bitten through and through, and torn in pieces with horrific violence. A board was instantly slipped between the sufferer's back and the cage, and the remainder of her person separated from the fragments which could not be extricated from the grasp of the wild beast, but to the surprise of the terrified spectators, it resulted in a discovery that the lady herself had not lost a single drop of blood nor sustained the least bodily injury in the mastication!

Home Journal.

The following letter from H. C. Seymour, Esq., Superintendent of the New York and Lake Erie Railroad, will give some idea of the vast amount of business being done on that road in the articles of strawberries and milk. It is dated 24th inst:

> "The milk train on Tuesday night, 22d inst., took to New York 80,000 baskets of strawberries. These baskets are intended to contain one pint each; but say that three baskets contain one quart, which is quite within bounds. Then we had 26,667 quarts or eight hundred and thirty-three bushels. These strawberries will, no doubt, weigh 65 pounds to the bushel, but say 60; then we had twenty-five tons of strawberries alone. The boxes and baskets weigh as much more, so that the freight was at least fifty tons. By the same train we had 28,000 quarts of milk, which weigh (a pint a pound,) twenty-eight tons; and including cans, 35 tons; making a freight of eighty-five tons of strawberries and milk. The milk by both our trains equals 50 tons (50,000 quarts) daily; and including cans, 93 tons. The Rockland county people receive nearly $3000 a day for their strawberries.

Absence of the Sun and Air.—Dr. Moore the eloquent and amiable author of "The Use of the Body in relation to the Mind," illustrates the effects of the Sun and Air as follows:

> "A tadpole confined in darkness would never become a frog, and an infant being deprived of heaven's free light, will only grow into a shapeless idiot, instead of a beauteous thing. Hence in the deep dark gorges and ravines of the Swiss Valias, where the sunshine never reaches, the hideous prevalence of idiocy startles the traveller. It is a strange, melancholy idiocy. Many citizens are incapable of any articulate speech; some are deaf, some are blind, some labor under all these privations, and all are misshappen in almost every part of the body. I believe there is, in all places, marked difference in the healthiness of houses, according to their aspect with regard to the sun, and that those are decidedly the healthiest, *cæteris paribus*, in which all the rooms are, during some part of the day, fully exposed to the direct light. It is a well known fact that epidemics attack the inhabitants on the shady side of a street, and totally except those of the other side; and even in endemics, such as ague, the morbid influence is often thus partial in its action."

Mechanic's Journal.

FROM THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

In the year 1666, London abounded in wealth. A part of the south side of Cheapside, then called Goldsmiths'-row, was a complete row of goldsmiths' shops, glittering and sparkling with gold and silver plate. The Strand was a street of large mansions, or rather of goodly palaces of the nobility, with gardens stretching down to the Thames. Great was the grandeur and the wealth of London; but neither wealth nor grandeur could keep out the plague! The beginning was small, but the end was great. At first one victim sickened, then another, and they were carried quietly to their graves; little was it supposed that the pestilence would spread as it did through the city, but so it was; and scores, hundreds, nay thousands, died weekly! The doleful cry of "Bring out your dead," and the rumbling carts laden with mortality, afflicted the ear. Five thousand victims in one week were carried to the grave. The shops were closed; people shunned each other in the streets; grass grew on the Royal Exchange; and Whitechapel might have been mistaken for green fields. When such widespread calamitous endings proceed from such limited beginnings, well may we pray to be preserved from the "arrow that flieth by day, and the pestilence that walketh in darkness," Psa. xci. 5, 6.

It was on the 2nd of September, in the same year, 1666, when midnight had shrouded the great city, and slumber had sealed up the senses of its inhabitants, that a fire broke out, near the spot where the Monument now stands. Every one was made acquainted with its ending, though no one could describe its beginning. It might be that a spark in some chimney took fire, or that a half-smoked pipe, with the tobacco burning, was thoughtlessly thrown among shavings, or that some negligent master or mistress, or servant girl, put out a candle carelessly. I can fancy that I see the extinguished taper standing on the little table of a close room, near the bed-curtains. A small portion of the snuff of the candle has fallen on the table-cover, and a spark of fire is seen in the midst of it. The spark is almost gone out, nay it must go out, if it does not catch one of the fine threads of the table-cover. The spark runs along a thread, and in its course sets other threads on fire; a piece of curl-paper is now lighted at its edge—it flares upward—it has caught the cap, hanging on the cap-stand—the cap, nay the bed-curtains, are on fire. The slumberer awakes half suffocated and hurries from the chamber, unconscious that her own carelessness occasioned the calamity. And now the flame rapidly spreads to the bedstead, the table, the floor, and the window-frames. The glass panes fly, the fresh air feeds the fire—the ceiling falls, the rafters are blazing—the adjoining houses, one by one, are involved in the catastrophe, till the whole street is wrapped in a sheet of fire.

Now the conflagration is fearful. As it gathers strength it runs down to the bridge, wrapping Magnus Church in flames on its way. After burning down the houses on the bridge, it hurries back to the city, like a giant tossing about firebrands in sport. Thames-street is in a glow—people hurry to their windows, and "Fire! fire! fire!" is the universal cry. On goes the flame, roaring like a hundred blast furnaces; houses, churches, and streets add to the general conflagration. Hour after hour, day after day, and night after night, hurries on the relentless element, sparing nothing that it meets in its all-devouring course. Its beginning was a spark of fire—its ending is the destruction of a city. Ten *millions* of property is destroyed! Halls, ancient edifices, hospitals, schools, libraries, eighty-nine churches, four hundred and thirty streets, thirteen thousand two hundred dwelling-houses! From the Tower by the Thames side to the Temple Church, and from the north-east part of the city wall to Holborn, all is a fiery, smoking ruin. Think of this ye careless ones! and reflect on beginnings and endings.

An exchange paper states that a pretty child—a charming little three year old—was not long ago presented with a nursery kitten saved from the *noyade* that awaited the birth of its brothers and sisters. A short time afterwards the child's mamma added two members to the family circle, in the shape of twins. On being taken into the nursery to see them, she looked from one to the other with much curiosity. Then, patting one of their little cheeks with her rosy finger, she said, "I think we will keep this one, papa!"

A New Kind of Wheat.—The following letter from the Baltimore Sun says:

> "We have now before us some heads of what is called "Polish wheat," taken from the Bloomfield farm, belonging to Capt. Henry R. Smeltzer, of Middletown Valley, Frederick co., Md. These heads are of a peculiar form, each containing 90 to 120 grains: and it is estimated that the field from which they were cut will yield from 40 to 45 bushels per acre. It branches and grows very much like rye, ripening eight or ten days earlier than other descriptions, yielding a smooth white grain, and is said to be never affected by either mildew, smut or fly."

Fops.—I do not see that a fop is not quite as necessary a part of the human family as a Philosopher. He may not be useful to as many, but he is apt to be agreeable to more, and he who pleases, is quite as dear as he who serves us. Nobody quarrels with the jay because you cannot devour him with the same satisfaction which a partridge gives on table; and the silly tomtit, if not so venerable a bird as the owl, is less destructive to chickens. I suppose that fops and dandies bear just about the same relation to the human family as jays, parrots, and such like, to the feathered tribes. Wits, mimics, and satirists, may be likened to mocking birds; statesmen and philosophers to owls and other birds that see by night; politicians to bats and night hawks; and warriors to vultures, eagles, and other voracious feeders, carrying great beaks and always sharpened talons.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

THE NEWS FROM MEXICO.

The news by the New Orleans, which will be found in detail in our columns to-day, is the most serious and consistent that we have received for many weeks.—It is now no longer doubtful that General Scott's march upon the capital will be disputed with no inconsiderable determination—for Mexicans. It is supposed that he will be resisted, in force, at three several points between Puebla and Mexico.

Santa Anna has succeeded in getting to windward of his enemies. He has collected a force, formidable at least in numbers, and, it is said, contrived to have himself made Dictator—upon the condition that he will refuse to make peace. Those generals and dignitaries who were opposed to him, or were suspected of lukewarmness in his cause, have been imprisoned or sent to distant provinces in exile. His sway, it would seem, is established upon as firm a basis as the power to get rid of his enemies without restraint can furnish.

All accounts agree in stating that the utmost activity prevails in the different armories and foundries in Mexico—that cannon are being cast with rapidity—that shells, round shot and other missiles are turned out in abundance, and that men are collecting in large bodies to fill up the rank and file of the army. The people, it is said, have been aroused, and Santa Anna employs the intervals between the composition of high-sounding proclamations in the more soldier-like and serious business of preparing substantial defences of the seat of government. As to his means of keeping in power, despite the foreboding complexion of such returns of the votes of the States as have been received, Congress, no doubt through his procurement, have passed a law to the effect that their successors shall meet on the 1st of January next, and *the votes for President shall be counted on the 15th of that month.* Whatever may be said of Santa Anna's conduct in battle, he has certainly a wonderful knack of raising armies and recovering from apparently hopeless reverses.

The complaints in the army of the tardiness in receiving reinforcements and necessary transportation are universal. Had these needful supplies of men and means been forwarded with becoming despatch, it is conceded on all hands that General Scott would ere this have taken possession of the Mexican capital without meeting serious resistance. Now it is doubtful when he will again make a forward movement. The 16th inst. was the day appointed to advance from Puebla, but such were the preparations of the enemy to receive him that he was compelled to delay his march until reinforcements arrived.

The guerillas, too, are becoming bolder in their attacks upon bodies of men moving along the road. Indications of obstinate resistance are rife from every quarter, nor can any presage of peace be drawn from any source, unless there be comfort in the adage, "the darkest hour of night is just before day."—*Picayune.*

New Orleans, June 30.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

LATER FROM THE ARMY OF GEN. SCOTT.

Gen. Scott still at Puebla—His Advance postponed till Reinforcements arrive—Surprise of a Guerilla Party by Gen. Cadwalader—Gen. Pillow's March and his Repulse of Guerillas—Sufferings of his Men—Preparations for the Defence of Mexico—Santa Anna's for President, if not Dictator—The Force at his Command—Abominable Treatment of American Prisoners in Mexico—March of Alvarez towards Puebla, &c. &c.

The steamship New Orleans left Vera Cruz on the 25th inst., and brings us letters of the 25th and papers of the 24th.—156 discharged soldiers and teamsters came over.

Our dates from the army of Gen. Scott, at Puebla, are to the 14th inst. The immediate advance of our army upon the city of Mexico had been postponed until the arrival of reinforcements. The rumor which has been so generally circulated that he had arrived within twenty-five miles of the city of Mexico is without foundation.

A rumor reached Vera Cruz on the night of the 24th inst. that Gen. Cadwalader's command had fallen in with a guerilla party a few miles beyond Jalapa, and succeeded in surprising them and killing about thirty or forty of them, without losing a man.

By another letter, dated the 24th inst., from our Vera Cruz correspondent, we learn that the train which went up under command of Gen. Pillow was attacked at Calera, said to be nine miles beyond the Puente Nacional. The *guerilleros* were dispersed with the loss of thirty men. Verbal accounts say we had some eight or ten wounded, but none killed.

The affair occurred on the 23d instant, and is first mentioned in a letter dated the 24th; but though we have letters of the 25th we have no further authentic details about the action. We have conversed with several gentlemen who came passengers on the New Orleans. They entertain various opinions on the subject, but we are inclined to think that a skirmish did take place, and that the Mexicans were readily dispersed.

The force under the command of Gen. Pillow left Vera Cruz on the 18th, escorting a train of about 125 wagons. The force amounted to nearly 1800 men. That such a train would meet with serious resistance from guerilla parties, was not to be expected; but we regret that our accounts induce the belief that it suffered excessively in the first and second days' march from the heat of the weather.

There are a great many guerilla parties upon the road. A small body of troops left San Juan on the 21st, hoping to overtake Gen. Pillow, but after proceeding two or three miles they encountered some guerillas. These they charged upon and dispersed, but they saw so many others on the road in small parties that it was thought prudent to relinquish the design of coming up with Gen. Pillow.

A Mexican named Lara, a carpenter by trade, has been found lying dead on the floor of his own house in Vera Cruz, having been stabbed. The author of the deed was not known.

A watchman, said to be a Dutchman named Charles, has been entrapped by a guerilla party just outside the walls and murdered, after having been cruelly whipped. His body was left in the road with an inscription affixed to it, "Whoever wishes may carry it off." The police of the city are making an attempt to ferret out the guilty party.

The news by this arrival from the city of Mexico is important. The purport of it is that the work of fortifying the environs of the city is going on rapidly, and that 70 pieces of artillery had arrived from Acapulco and other points which they were mounting as fast as possible. The letters mention the arrival of Alvarez at the head of 8000 men, and they set down the entire force in the city as 25,000 armed militia and 16,000 troops of the line. These letters further say that the clergy are taking an active part in the business, that arms of all kinds were pouring into the capital, and considerable sums of money.

The Picayune's express rider was twice captured between Puebla and Vera Cruz, but fortunately made his escape.

By the way of Orizaba, a letter has been received here which announces that "Santa Anna has been elected Dictator, provided he will not make peace;" and that he has 30,000 men with him.

A private note from Mr. Kendall says that Mr. Trist was at Puebla. Nothing further had transpired in regard to his mission. "The Mexican papers," writes Mr. K., "know as much about his mission as we do."

We grieve most sincerely to learn that the American prisoners in Mexico have not obtained their release; on the contrary, the report is that they are in more strict confinement than before. Ought not something speedily to be done with the Mexican prisoners in our power to bring Santa Anna to his bearings on this point?

Editorial Correspondence of the Picayune.

Puebla, Mexico, June 5, 1847.

The news from the city of Mexico is of considerable importance. The report [illegible] Santa Anna's resignation [illegible] know [illegible] new means to carry out his schemes in a more high-handed manner than ever. [illegible] Officers who [illegible] Vera Cruz [illegible] Cerro Gordo [illegible] treated with violence and driven from the city.—All the American citizens in the capital were ordered, on the 1st inst., to leave at the expiration of 24 hours, either for Jalisco or Morelia, and many were obliged to pack up and be off without a moment's time to attend to their business. In the meantime, every citizen has been called upon to take up arms for the common defence, and the *leperos* are driven to work at the fortifications at the point of the bayonet. Cannon are being cast at a foundry in the city—balls and shells at iron works near San Rafael—and other establishments are busy turning out munitions of war. Defences are in process of construction, and the war party would fain believe that they can resist the advance of the "barbarous and execrable" North Americans. Great hopes are entertained of the prowess of the Guardia Nacional—composed of the young men of the capital, merchants' clerks, law students, the better class of mechanics, &c.—but as it is known that many of them have servants to carry their muskets to and from the parade ground, no great [illegible] can be anticipated from this force. It is further thought that the Indians from the South, the Pintos under Alvarez, will [illegible] terror into the hearts of the Yankees [illegible] as they cast their arrows with great accuracy, and when engaged [illegible] themselves on their horses [illegible] their *machetes* [illegible] It is [illegible] presumable [illegible] that but few of those [illegible] their backs will [illegible]

Puebla, Mexico, June 7, 1847.

We have had [illegible] United States. The [illegible] Gen. Scott are on the way [illegible] they [illegible] the Mexicans [illegible] —every movement has been [illegible] procrastination has given the Mexicans [illegible] defeat an opportunity to recover [illegible] and prepare for fresh resistance. Who [illegible] that Gen. Scott had [illegible] men and a sufficiency of transportation, we would not at this moment have been in the city of Mexico, and very likely without even a skirmish? No one in his senses can dispute it. The fault rests not at the door either of Gen. Scott or Gen. Taylor, but they have not been in a situation to follow up their successes. I have heard Gen. Taylor censured at New Orleans for not pursuing and annihilating the army of Arista immediately after the battle of the Resaca. He did pursue him to the Rio Grande and *into* the Rio Grande, but it would be asking too much even of American soldiers to order them to throw away their muskets, strip off their coats, and swim after a retreating foe with no other arms than their fists to fight them with in case they caught them. The ponton train to finish the battle of the 9th of May arrived, I believe, late in October at Point Isabel, which is about as near as the authorities at Washington have usually come in having all things in readiness. This Mexican war is a necessary and most just one—our Government, to my thinking, was perfectly justifiable in every act which brought it on; but its conduction by the proper department at Washington has been most weak, and calculated to spin it out until doomsday. Our generals are crippled for want of men, their hands are tied for want of means—this is notorious. The [illegible] of [illegible] men hundreds of miles into the heart of a country occupied by 8,000,000 people, will read like a romance in after times. The entrance of Gen. Worth into this proud and populous city, with his mere handful of men, has had no equal since the days of Cortez.

Every arrival from the city of Mexico but confirms the previous report that the war party is determined to defend the capital.

Report now has it—we can learn nothing positive—that Santa Anna has between [illegible] men of all classes under arms in and near the city, and that this force is rapidly augmenting. The peace party dare do nothing, for the moment a man is even suspected he is sent off or thrown into prison. The American residents have all left, many of them in such haste that their business must suffer to a most ruinous extent. It is reported that all the American prisoners, contrary to the laws of nations as well as of humanity, have been cast into a more loathsome prison and treated more rigorously than ever.

Puebla, Mexico, June 9, 1847.

From Mexico we have news of some considerable importance. I have seen a copy of *El Iris Espanola* of the 5th inst., which contains Santa Anna's withdrawal of his resignation as President. It is dated on the 2d inst., and is Santa Anna all over. He goes on by stating that in the first place he had good and substantial reasons for renouncing the presidency, and had waited anxiously for six days for some one to be appointed in his stead: that he well knew, when he sent in his resignation, that the enemy was not approaching, and that, therefore, there was full and sufficient time for his successor to adopt such measures as he might deem necessary for the public defence. He next goes on to say that he has just heard that the enemy, *taking advantage of his withdrawal from power*, (modest!) was about to move upon the capital—an occurrence which he deems of such great importance that he has at once waived all other considerations and determined upon holding on to the supreme command, for the sole purpose of saving the country. [This was certainly very kind and very patriotic in him.] He next pretends that he has received innumerable assurances, from all classes, of their entire confidence in him, as well as prayers and entreaties that he may not renounce power—they all look to him, according to his showing, as the rock of their salvation—as the only person who can save their great and populous city! He sees, he says, that Gen. Scott has taken advantage of his resignation to create disorders in the capital, as well as distrust and discontent among the people—that he is farther endeavoring to stir up revolutionary movements, as well as give confidence to the friends of peace—and taking all these things into consideration, he, Santa Anna, has finally determined upon sacrificing all to the good of the great Mexican nation, and again to resume the reins of Government: in short, that his people shall not say of him that he has deserted them in the day of trial and tribulation. And when their difficulties are passed, he still holds firm in his resolution to retire from all place and power, unless his life should be lost in his endeavors to extricate them from their great straits—a life which he is perfectly willing to offer as a last sacrifice to his countrymen!

Such is about the amount of this last movement of Santa Anna. As regards his losing his life, I do not think that any insurance company which may have a risk upon it need give themselves much uneasiness.

Puebla, Mexico, June 11, 1847.

Full files of papers from the city of Mexico, up to the 7th inst., inclusive, have just been received here. I have only had time to skim over their contents, and send you an abstract of such intelligence as may be interesting.

The *Monitor Republicano* of the 8th inst. says that Alvarez, with his Indians, was to march on that day for Puebla, and was to be followed up by the regular cavalry. The same paper intimates that the rest of the army is also immediately to take up the line of march for Puebla, and the inference is that the enemy intends fighting the great battle in this neighborhood.

Santa Anna, according to *El Monitor Republicano*, has given out with the following extensive list of general officers: Bravo, Rincon, Canalizo, Arista, Minon, Urrea, Garcia Conde, Requena, Morales, Almonte and Ampudia. "Fortunate it is for Mexico—perhaps I should say unfortunate—that it has so few more left." The editor says that all the above are either in retirement or else in prison, and intimates that as his solemn conviction that the country now has great need of their services.

I have seen a letter from Col. Hunt, the quartermaster at New Orleans, and which has been intercepted by the guerrillas, and published in *El Monitor* and other papers. It speaks of the great difficulty he, Col. Hunt, is experiencing to meet the pressing demands of the army. The Mexican editors pounce upon this. They say that their Government has now only to remain quiet, and that the Yankees will soon be driven to straits, and [illegible]

Puebla, Mexico, June 12, 1847.

[illegible] the Mexicans [illegible] peace [illegible] Alvarez [illegible] [illegible] that [illegible] the wagon [illegible] the Mexicans [illegible]

A Frenchman who left the city of Mexico yesterday reports that he saw two thousand men busily at work upon the fortifications at El Penon.—This is a hill of no great size or elevation, about nine miles this side of the city, and on the direct road, with a lake immediately in the rear of it and at its base. Another Frenchman, and one who appears to be intelligent, says that the Mexicans intend to make three or four stands—one between this city and San Martin or Tlascala, where they can use their cavalry, another this side of Guadalupe, and the last at Guadalupe itself. [illegible] the truth, and perhaps the only way to ascertain the real intentions of the Mexicans at the capital is to pay them a visit with the army.

Gen. Worth's division was reviewed to-day, was afterwards [illegible] and certainly made a most imposing display. A large number of Mexicans, including many ladies in carriages, were present.

Puebla, Mexico, June 14, 1847.

[illegible] Alvarez were expected [illegible] Mexico is eighteen [illegible]

[illegible] Gen. Scott [illegible] the way [illegible] the Mexicans [illegible] will be beaten [illegible] strong [illegible] the Mexicans [illegible] scouts.

[illegible] the Mexicans [illegible] which it may be [illegible] the Americans are out [illegible] there is a large [illegible] party in favor of it, but they dare not avow themselves for fear of after consequences. I know not how it may turn up, but as I [illegible] I do not at present see any other course than for the United States to hold and retain possession of the country—aye, and to govern it, too.

G. W. K.

Gen. Pillow.—More Generalship.—We are assured by a gentleman who came passenger in the New Orleans, and one who has done good service to his country, that Gen. Pillow, who left Vera Cruz with a large force to join Gen. Scott, selected the middle of the day for marching a part of the road, which is the dread of even old soldiers. The sand between Vera Cruz and San Juan is over ancle deep, and the rays of the sun in mid-day are terrific. The result of this experiment [illegible] was the death of six men, who were sun struck, and the disabling of about a hundred and fifty more. At San Juan so many of the troops were used up that it was proposed to send them back to Santa Fe and establish a hospital there. After consultation, [illegible] there was no adequate force to protect such a hospital, it was concluded to send them back to Vera Cruz. The Vera Cruz Eagle of the 23d inst., says that some thirty of them had then reached there. In this encounter with the sun the poor soldiers had less chance than even Haskell's command at Cerro Gordo.—*N. O. Picayune.*

From the New Orleans Bulletin of June 30.

A letter has been received by the *New Orleans* from a Mexican officer of rank, which states there is no prospect of peace; that even the capture of the capital would not produce that result; and that the war will be prosecuted, on the part of the Mexicans, with more vigor and bitterness than ever.

Santa Anna.—The *Patria* has papers from the city of Mexico to the 12th of June—three days later than our own files.

The most notable fact we derive from them is that Santa Anna has not been made Dictator, as a letter received in town by the Quartermaster's Department had it. There had been a report in the city of Mexico that he arrived at a Dictatorship, but the *Monitor Republicano* regards it as an invention of Santa Anna's enemies. He appears to have attained such an ascendancy in the present Congress as to exercise almost dictatorial power.

Picayune.

Deaths in Vera Cruz.—The official account of the Board of Health of Vera Cruz, shows that from the 1st of May to the 16th June, 346 deaths occurred. Of these 51 died of vomito, and 295 of other diseases. 132 were Soldiers, 62 belonged to the Quarter Master's Department. 178 of the whole number were Americans, and 106 Mexicans, 62 not specified.

New Orleans, July 1.

LATER FROM THE ARMY OF GEN. TAYLOR.

The steamship James L. Day arrived last evening from Brazos Santiago, whence she sailed on the 28th ult.

The news is of no great importance. Nothing has occurred to change the disposition of Gen. Taylor's forces in any material point, and there is no hope of an advance upon San Luis.

News had reached Monterey from China, of the death of Lieut. Mahan, who was shot in the recent duel with Lieut. Mumford—both of the Virginia regiment.

Three companies of Texas Rangers had recently come in to Monterey after having been out scouring the roads in the direction of Camargo. They failed to fall in with Urrea or any of his men, although rumor frequently had him in the neighborhood in force. Our correspondent thinks he is still the other side of the mountains.

The rangers captured one or two "robbers," and it is said, shot one of them. Upon their return they were at once ordered up to Saltillo.

The Mexicans are said to be organizing small guerilla parties, and the roads are somewhat beset with robbers, but we do not learn of any harm done by them.

A train from below arrived at Monterey on the 15th, escorted by several companies of the North Carolina regiment.

The health of the troops at Monterey was improving, and only one man had recently died. He was attached to the Virginia regiment.

The Mexicans are beginning to return to their residences in Monterey in considerable numbers.

A man named James Mays, a Virginian by birth, but long a resident of Texas, was shot recently at Monterey by the guard, while attempting to escape from the guard house. A Texan Ranger had also been shot on the plaza by a fellow soldier and died. Notwithstanding these untoward events Monterey is now much more quiet than it had been. The troops are under severe discipline and preserve admirable order.

The Flag reports that four members of the 1st Illinois regiment, on the march from Camargo to Reynosa, unarmed and having fallen in the rear of the regiment, were attacked by a party of about twenty Mexicans and lassoed and robbed of their money, without doing them further injury. It would seem that the Mexicans, knowing this body of troops had received their money at Camargo, followed them on the march to Reynosa, with a view to pick up stragglers from the ranks and succeeded in capturing these four, obtaining over a hundred dollars from each of them. The alcalde at Reynosa was ordered to produce the robbers or refund the money. He has paid the money.

Gen. Taylor.—The New Orleans correspondent of the Charleston Courier writes, that he had conversed with an officer just from the Rio Grande, who states, that "Gen. Taylor, in a last conversation which my informant held with him, expressed his firm determination to resign his command on the 1st Sept., unless he could obtain a furlough, which he did not anticipate."

Troops are daily arriving at New Orleans in great numbers, both from and for the Army. On the 28th, about 750 discharged Illinois and Arkansas Volunteers arrived from Brazos. They were accompanied by the remains of their gallant Colonel, the lamented Hardin.

We were told a day or two since, by a volunteer belonging to the first Indiana regiment, which has just returned from Mexico, that of this regiment, which contained, when it was mustered into the service twelve months ago, over nine hundred men, only between four and five hundred are returning to their homes. This regiment was not in any battle, but to it was assigned the duty of guarding the depots along the Rio Grande. Over one half of the men have died, or are in a dying condition, by diseases common to the wretched climate. Far harder was the lot of these poor fellows, who wasted away under the fell influence of pestilence, than that of those who met with quick deaths on the battle-field. On the heads of the promoters of this unjust war rests a most fearful responsibility; for they are responsible for the deaths of the many thousands who have already fallen victims to the stern terrors of battle and pestilence.—*Louisville Journal.*

Singular Statement.—We find the following statement in one of our exchanges, showing that many of the most important events of the campaign in Mexico have taken place on Sunday.

The battle of Palo Alto was fought on Sunday, the 8th day of May.

The American army arrived and took possession in front of Monterey on Sunday, the 20th day of September—the battle commencing the next morning.

The battle of Del Norte, New Mexico, was fought on Sunday, the 24th January.

The battle of Buena Vista commenced on Sunday the 21st February.

The surrender of the city and castle of Vera Cruz was made to Gen. Scott on Sunday, the 28th day of March.

The battle of Sacramento, Chihuahua, was fought on Sunday, the 28th of March.

The battle of Cerro Gordo was fought on Sunday, the 18th of April.—*Louisville Democrat.*

Impious Presumption.—The *York Gazette* of last week contained in its columns a letter written, says the editor, by "one of the purest and best men and most distinguished citizens of Pennsylvania," in the course of which occurred the following passage respecting the war, printed in capital letters, just as we copy it:

"*You* think the war a 'horrid butchery.' *I* think it THE GLORIOUS EXECUTION OF OUR COUNTRY'S GLORIOUS MISSION, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF DIVINE PROVIDENCE, TO CIVILIZE AND CHRISTIANIZE AND RAISE UP FROM ANARCHY AND DEGRADATION A MOST IGNORANT, INDOLENT, WICKED, AND UNHAPPY PEOPLE! It is the will of God that the afflictions of this people shall be speedily terminated—the wicked to be cut off—the well-disposed to be regenerated and protected."

Who made known to this writer the Divine counsel? Who communicated to him "the will of God?" Have we prophets in these days, and is Saul also among them? Are the other pleas for this "horrid butchery" to be abandoned, and are we now to take the ground that we are the commissioned agents to execute the decrees of the Almighty, and, by a baptism of fire, wounds, and death, to manifest his gospel of peace on earth and good will to man to "the ignorant, wicked, indolent, and unhappy" Mexicans? Is this Christianity, or is it not rather the spirit of Mohammedanism which propagated the religion of its false prophet at the point of the scimetar?—*York Republican.*

SHOCKING OUTRAGE.

The Baltimore Correspondent of the National Intelligencer, giving an account of the celebration of the late Anniversary, says,—

I regret much to record a most shameful and disgraceful affair at Annapolis. The steamboat Jewess, Captain Sutton, chartered by a man named Phillips, left here in the morning with nearly or quite seven hundred persons—men, women, and children, of all ages—on board. The excursion was advertised for St. Michaels, but the Captain deemed it prudent to put into Annapolis. The party had not landed long before some disturbance took place between the disorderly portion of the Baltimoreans and some of the Annapolitans. The evil, thus began, continued fomenting until the time of the boat leaving for Baltimore. There appeared also to have been an old grudge to adjust, as some of the Baltimoreans had behaved badly last year and on other occasions when visiting Annapolis on such excursions. As the boat was about leaving the wharf with her dense, living, heterogenous cargo, some one from shore threw a stone or brick on board. This was returned from the boat with other missiles, which drew forth a perfect volley of stones, brickbats, &c. from the crowd on the wharf. Many of these missiles fell among the women and children, injuring some severely. There being two of our military companies on board, their guns were soon charged with powder and ball, and some thirty of them were discharged at intervals among the crowd on shore. The scene had now become terrific. Five persons (Annapolitans) were wounded, among whom was young Edward Burrell. There were no hopes of his recovery last night, and he may now be dead. The ball, it is said, entered the small of his back, and lodged in his body. Mr. Brady is shot through both thighs, and is dangerously if not fatally wounded. A gentleman named Lockerman was also shot in the leg. Mr. McNeir, also a citizen of Annapolis, received a ball in his leg; and a man named Hall had two of his toes shot off. Some of the balls struck a considerable distance up in the city; one of them passed through the window of a house occupied by Mr. Hyde, and within a few inches of a young lady (Miss Hyde) who was standing at the window at the time. When the boat succeeded in getting away from the wharf it was hoped that active hostilities had terminated, but, on coming abreast the wharf of the Naval School, a number of persons were observed loading a cannon, which they pointed at the boat and fired. It was charged with round shot, but fortunately did no damage to the boat or those on board.

This is one of the most daring outrages I have recorded for some time. It had its origin in the evil passions of a few desperadoes, on account of whose outrages the innocent, the unoffending, and helpless women and children were made to suffer and come near enduring most fatal consequences.

The Mayor of Annapolis, Mr. Swan, is now in the city, and there is to be an investigation of the affair this evening.

The Baltimore Sun says:

The scene on board the boat at this moment was awful to behold. The ladies and children were rushing in every direction, amid a shower of brickbats from the wharf. About a dozen of them were struck by the bricks, whilst others had to be held to prevent them jumping overboard. As soon as possible the ladies and children were got below, and stowed in such portions of the boat as would render them safe from the missiles that were raining on the boat from the wharf.

An immense public meeting has been held in Halifax county, Virginia, at which the people pronounced in favor of Gen. Taylor as a candidate for the next Presidency.

A Returned Soldier.—We are gratified to learn that Mr. William R. Ward, a native, and, until a year or two past, a resident of this vicinity, who was a member of one of the Alabama regiments of 12 months Volunteers, has just returned safe and sound to his friends. Mr. W. we understand, participated in the brilliant affair of Vera Cruz, and was likewise with General Scott at Cerro Gordo; soon after which, his term having expired, he was discharged.—*Pittsboro' (N.C.) Communicator.*

[The citizens of Pittsborough have tendered him a Public Dinner.]

Melancholy Casualty.—Two young children of Mr. Robert Donnell, of this place, on Friday of last week, while playing in the kitchen of his residence, overset a kettle of boiling water, just placed on the floor by the servant. The oldest, a fine boy of about 7 years, was scalded so severely as to cause his death in a few hours.

The other, a little girl, was scalded badly about the feet, but will recover. The boy was of fine promise, and his loss is a sore affliction to those who knew him. The little sufferer, when the servant rushed to remove the kettle from him, cried out, "Let me alone and save sister;" and throughout evinced great patience and equanimity, until death closed the scene of suffering.

Montgomery (Ala.) Journal, June 30.

Freaks of a Sailor.—Recently a sailor, mate of a vessel at East Boston, perhaps a little disguised with liquor, came across a cow, quietly feeding in the streets of that place, and jumped upon her back. The frightened animal started down the street with its unusual burden, much to the amusement of the spectators. Having reached the end of the street, the sailor jumped off, and with a loud cry of "starboard your helm!" jerked the cow round by the tail, jumped on again, and rode to his original starting place. The owner of the cow, on hearing the facts, was disposed to sue the sailor for damage done to the cow; but the matter was settled on his paying ten dollars for his ride.

Boston Traveller.

Abby Folsom preached a Fourth of July Oration at Boston of two days length, from her chamber window, commencing on Sunday, and getting through on Monday night. The Mail says, "she preached enough during the two days from her window to wear out the lungs of a lion, and make an elephant hoarse. Her physical powers are tremendous, and her love of the freedom of speech stronger than death."

Gen. Taylor's Letter.—The Louisville Journal accompanies the publication of Gen. Taylor's letter, which has elicited so much comment, with the following paragraph:

"This letter is from the Cincinnati Signal. The Louisville Democrat, in republishing it, says: "It will be seen that Gen. Taylor will not permit himself to be used by the Whig party." Gen. Taylor, in the phrase to which the Democrat refers, means nothing more than that he will not enter into the Presidential canvass as a partisan—that he will not be a candidate of a mere party, but the candidate, if one at all, of all such of the people of the United States as may think proper to honor him with their suffrages. Still he does not deny, nor will he deny, that in his opinions and feelings he is a Whig. Within the last three days we have seen a letter from Gen. Taylor, in which he twice declares, unequivocally and in so many words, that he is a "A WHIG." In that letter, however, he strongly disclaims every thing like partisan asperity, and expresses an ardent desire to see the country delivered from the evils which partisan violence has brought upon it."

All the papers in South Carolina, give strong symptoms of popular declaration in favor of Gen. Taylor. The South Carolinian says:

"We want to see the lines of the plundering party broken down, and a man from the people again holding the reins of government. If Zachary Taylor *promises* to be as honest in politics, as he has been in fighting, who could object to seeing him made President?"

The Illustrious Sage of Ashland.—A gentleman recently from Kentucky informs the Editor of the N. O. National that it is the intention of Mr. Clay, during the ensuing month, to become a communicant of the Episcopal Church of Lexington, of which he has for many years been a lay member. It is also stated that the Church will endeavor to secure the services of Mr. C. as a delegate to the Episcopal Convention, to be held in one of the Northern Cities during the summer.

Breadstuffs.—It appears from the advices received by the last steamer from England, that the see-saw game is still in progress—Cotton going up, and Breadstuffs down. Truly, "the Tariff is working beautifully" for the farmers. With good crops in Europe, which are now confidently anticipated, we may expect, in a short time, to see bread-stuffs in this country as low as they have been at any time within the past five or six years. We, who have contended that PRICE is *always* regulated by SUPPLY AND DEMAND, and is wholly independent of governmental enactments, except so far as these enactments, have a tendency to affect one or the other, or both, will have no difficulty in tracing this decline to the abundant yield of the growing crops, as we had none in tracing the late rise, to its true cause—a deficiency in the quantity produced. But we should like to see the process by which our opponents, who have ascribed the high prices of corn and flour to the tariff of 1846, will account for the fall!

Richmond Whig.

"So long as the present Tariff remains undisturbed the prices of provisions must remain high."

Nashville Union.

We do not recollect to have seen more ignorance and stupidity, or knavery, displayed in the same number of words than is contained in the above paragraph.

Augusta Chronicle.

Magnetic Telegraph.—Mr. Haley, one of the Agents for the Washington and New Orleans Telegraph Company, has been in Wilmington this week for the purpose of ascertaining the views of our merchants and others respecting the establishment of a branch Line hence to Fayetteville, through which place the main Line is to pass. It is estimated that the branch referred to can be made ready for operation at an outlay of $13,000. Towards making up this sum the people of Fayetteville have promised to raise $4,000, and Mr. Haley will subscribe $500 on account of the W. and N. O. company. So that we of Wilmington can have a branch by raising about $8,000. This can be done we presume without much difficulty. Should there be promptness of action here, Mr. Haley thinks the Line to Fayetteville might be in operation by the middle of September. Branch Lines have the same advantages that the main Lines possess.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

Japhet in Search of a Father.—We are no longer in doubt about the fact that the Mexican war will be as long in finding its father as was Japhet in the story book, who consumed a whole life in hunting for one who was instrumental in giving it to him. The Whigs all deny the paternity with truth. Benton says it was Calhoun. Calhoun denies it. Father Ritchie says it is not Polk's, and so the poor bantling is tossed about from hand to hand without being able to find a paternal relative. We began to think it must be Tyler's, but he denies it. Whose is it? If any one knows, they will confer a very great favor by informing us.

Wheeling Times.

Use of Corn.—A Yankee passing through the Miami valley, made this inquiry of a young farmer who had just been replenishing the inner man with a drop of consolation: "I say, Mister, what is the *staple* product of this ere country?" "Corn, sir," was the reply—"corn; we raise here seventy bushels to the acre, and manufacture it—hic—into whiskey, to say nothing—hic—of what is wasted for bread."

Col. Doniphan says that his famous Missouri boys have one more R than Gen. Taylor himself—they are Rough, *Ragged* and Ready.

Mr. Clay in reply to a letter from some gentlemen in Maine who had sent him a present of some scythes, and referred in their letter to the Mexican War, says: "Yes gentlemen, I certainly concur with you in deprecating this Mexican war, the causes which brought it about, and the manner of its commencement. I sincerely wish that every bayonet and sword employed in its prosecution, by both belligerents, were converted into scythes, ploughshares, and axes, and they dedicated to their respective uses in the innocent and peaceful arts of life."

Two Weeks Later from England.—The Caledonia, at Boston, has brought Liverpool papers to June 19th.

Breadstuffs had experienced a still further and material decline. Flour had fallen about a dollar a barrel, and was worth only 3s to 40s. Corn had fallen more than two dollars per quarter, and sales at 45 to 50s per quarter. Cotton, on the contrary, was a little higher, prices firm, and sales good. Uplands 6⅛ to 7¼.

The prospect of the growing crops in England and on the Continent continued very fine.

Money was much more plenty, and no specie was shipped on the Caledonia.

The fleet and forces of the Portuguese Junta under the command of Easantas, consisting of 18 ships of war and 3,560 men, surrendered unconditionally to the blockading squadron, off Oporto, on the 31st May.

In Ireland the fever still continues to make sad ravages. The accounts which come to hand from the principal cities, more especially from those in the south and south-western parts of the Island, are painfully distressing.

The event most pressingly worthy of notice is the close of the civil war in Portugal, which was brought about in this wise:—

Advices from Lisbon, of the 4th, recount a serious reverse to the insurgent forces. The British fleet off Oporto consisted of the America frigate and three steamers, commanded by Sir Thomas Maitland. Steamers in the service of the Junta were suffered to enter the port and take troops on board. On the 31st of May, the Portuguese fleet sailed out of Oporto—a corvette and three armed steamers, one barque, one brig; and two schooners, transports; all containing about 4,000 troops, under the command of Conde das Antas. After they had crossed the bar they were summoned to surrender; and surrender they did, without firing a shot. As soon as he was on board the English ship, the Conde das Antas presented to the British commander a protest, in the name of the Portuguese nation, against this act of warfare on the part of Great Britain without declaration or pretext.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

July 4.—Steamer Wm B Meares, with Goods for T S Lutterloh, J M Rose, J & T Waddill, D Breece, H L Myrover & Co, J C Blocker, H Branson, H & E J Lilly, Gardner & McKethan, J Brookshank, J P Hodges, H Bramlett, G McNeill, G Lauder, E L Winslow, G Deming Cook & Troy, W Bolio, C Munroe, and J McKethan, of this place; and for Island Ford Co, Worth & Sanders, L & R J Holmes, W S Pemberton, J A Worth, J Worth, Salisbury Co, J R & J Sloan, H Ledford, J McIntosh, D Clewell, J W McRae, J Dixon, E Snober, E Barrage, R L Steele, J B Troy, and J H Ennis, of the interior.

July 10.—Steamer Evergreen, with Goods for J H Hall, Dr J N Baird, G W McDonald, J H & J Martine, Hall & Hall, A Johnson & Co, S J Hinsdale, J Brookshank, S W Tillinghast & Co, W Shaw, and G McNeill, of this place; and for Brown & Elliott, P F Pescud, Prof M Fetter, C Susdorff, C A Black, E Belo, J & F Connell, P J Brown, B F Cook, B Oates, B Heward, R J R McIntosh, Craven & McCain, and J Holly, of the interior.

July 12.—Steamer Cotton Plant, with Goods for J H & J Martine, G McNeill, J W Strange, E W Willkings, W Draughon, E P Guion, Thos S Lutterloh, H L Myrover & Co, of this place; and Tyson & Person, J H Webb, Richmond Co, J W Ennis, J R McIntosh, M B Gillis, of interior.

DEPARTURE.

July 5.—Steamer W B Meares.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY—In Equity.

Henrietta Campbell *vs* Carlton J. Campbell, Administrator, M. V. Jones and wife Henrietta, Joseph H. Seawell and wife Eliza.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Joseph H. Seawell and wife Eliza, are not inhabitants of this State: Therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a paper published in the town of Fayetteville, for six weeks successively, for the said Defendants personally to be and appear before the Judge of the Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in the town of Fayetteville, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the Complainant's Bill of Complaint, or the same will be taken as confessed, and set for hearing ex parte as to them.

Witness, Arch'd A. T. Smith, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office, the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1847.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH.

July 13, 1847. 71-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1847.

Duncan Currie, Administrator of Arch'd Black, dec'd, *vs.* Mary Black, Daniel Black, and Alexander Black.

Petition to sell Land.

IT appearing to the Court, that Mary Black, Daniel Black, and Alexander Black, the Defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six weeks, notifying them to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in the town of Fayetteville, on the first Monday of September next, and plead, answer, or demur to the Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the 1st Monday of June, A. D. 1847.

71] J. McLAURIN.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1847.

Kenneth Clark and others, *vs* Daniel Morrison, Executor of Margaret Clark, dec'd, and others.

Petition to Account.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Alexander Clark, John Clark, Archibald Clark, and Malcom Clark, heirs at law of Margaret Clark, dec'd, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, requiring them to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in September next, and plead, answer, or demur to the Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the 1st Monday of June, A. D. 1847.

71] J. McLAURIN.

A VALUABLE TESTIMONY.

We like, at all times, to give credit when credit is due, and if at the same time we can relieve the distressed, we are doubly gratified; we, therefore, give the following voluntary testimony as to the beneficial effects of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, by the editor of the Columbia South Carolinian, who appears to have obtained great relief from its use.—*Old Dominion, Portsmouth, Va.*

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

We seldom resort to patent medicines, having a great respect for the skill of the medical profession, but chance threw into our way the above named medicine, immediately after the close of the late session of the Legislature, when our lungs were almost dried up by the highly rarified atmosphere of our stove warmed State House. The Balsam immediately relieved us of a most harassing cough, which threatened our health in a serious degree. We feel that we are indebted to it for some fifteen pounds of animal weight—which addition being once FELT, cannot be forgotten.

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE, and by Dealers in Medicines generally in North Carolina.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 13, 1847.

The War.—The accounts from Mexico, which we copy from the Picayune, have produced much anxiety as to the operations of Gen. Scott's division. If it be true that the Mexicans have made such extensive preparations, and have so large an army collected to oppose the march to the capital, we may naturally expect to hear, in a few days, of some hard fighting. But there are contradictory accounts. The N. O. Delta discredits the statements; and contends that all is still confusion and indecision in the city. We have no means of deciding between these different versions. Indeed it is becoming a difficult matter to obtain any reliable news from Mexico. Writers from that country seem to have become infected with the Mexican propensity to falsehood. One day we have it that Gen. Scott certainly marched from Puebla on the 16th June, and the next that he would not march till he received ample reinforcements. One writer states that Gen. Taylor would certainly resign on the 1st September if he was not reinforced before that time; and another that he was satisfied that the Administration was doing all it could for him, and that he hoped soon to march for San Luis. One account states positively that Santa Anna is, and another as positively that he is not, Dictator of Mexico.

We endeavor to sift the most reliable of the various statements we get. But our readers will see that they are not always to be relied on.

There appears to be no doubt that a serious difficulty occurred between Gen. Scott and Mr. Trist, the Chief Clerk of the War Department, who, it is asserted, carried with him instructions to control the operations of Gen. Scott—instructions the legality of which Gen. Scott utterly denied, there being no higher officer than himself, the President excepted, and the President having no authority to delegate his authority to another person. It is said that Mr. Trist's first step was to request Gen. Scott to forward to the Mexican Secretary of State a sealed packet; which Gen. Scott refused to do, in a letter which is on file at Washington. Mr. Trist then informed the General that he came to Mexico with full authority to conclude an armistice, and to make arrangements for a treaty. The General at once informed Mr. Trist that he would not permit him to interfere with the operations of the army, while it was under his control; and wrote to the Secretary of War that he would retain the actual command of the army until formally recalled.

The Union received this morning denies that Mr. Trist was authorized to interfere in any form with Gen. Scott's military command."

The Wilmington Journal asks, "What is the reason we cannot have peace?" and answers its own question by echoing the Union's fiddle-faddle, that the Mexicans are waiting for the Whigs to get into power, when "all their troubles are to be at an end." We would refer the Journal to later accounts than this stale story of the Union. In the very latest papers from the city of Mexico, is found an intercepted letter from one of Mr. Marcy's Quartermasters, in which he complains of the difficulty of getting money to provide for the troops. And thereupon the Mexicans shout for joy, declaring, that if they can only hold out a little longer, Uncle Sam's army will have to disband for want of pay, and that they can then be cut up [illegible] "Since Santa Anna was admitted into Vera Cruz," says the New Orleans National, "there has not been such rejoicing in Mexico as there now is, that the United States is bankrupt!"

So the Journal will see that "the reason we cannot have peace," is this letter of a Locofoco office-holder.

The Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road.—The following, from the Norfolk Beacon, shows that one of the enterprises of the Boston capitalists is in a fair way to be carried through. As to the others, we have heard nothing special since our last:—

Seaboard and Roanoke Rail Road.—The Trustees of the Town of Portsmouth having purchased this road from the Board of Public Works, proceeded on the 1st inst., to organize under their purchase, the Seaboard and Roanoke Rail Road Company by electing Jas. Murdaugh, Esq. President, and Sam'l M. Wilson, T. Hume, W. Watts, J. A. Jenkins and Geo. Chambers, Esqs., Directors of said Company. We understand that the Board on Monday, transferred the Road with all its franchises, to Dr. Wm Collins, the agent of Messrs. Henshaw & Co. of Boston; and that the mortgage of $8,000 upon the Locomotives, Cars, &c., was paid by the new purchasers, preparatory to commencing operations under a new organization of the company, which is expected soon to be made.

New Coaches.—We were gratified yesterday to see a splendid new 9 Passenger Coach passing through our streets, being one of eight such Coaches just received by Messrs Ellsworth, Guion, and Co. to run from Raleigh to Columbia, in place of the small and uncomfortable vehicles so long in use on that route. As the public is indebted to the liberality of the Contractors alone for a part at least of this accommodation, we hope a very liberal amount of travel will amply compensate them for the outlay. *See their advertisement.*

Mr. Hall and Gen. McKay.—We are really rejoiced to find that the Wilmington Journal has abandoned the defence of Gen. McKay's admission, that "he suffered party to make him forsake what he thought was right, and do what he thought was wrong." At first the Journal contended, that "by this abominable and unprincipled declaration the democracy of the district will appreciate McKay more highly than ever." Now it says, that "if the conversation as it actually occurred, could be fully placed before the reader, *we feel confident it would convey far other ideas than does the version given by Mr. Hall.*" Indeed! then why does not Gen. McKay give the conversation as it actually occurred? That would seem to be an easy matter. But Gen McKay is playing Orator Mum. He opens not his lips. Again: If the remarks of Gen. McKay, as stated by Mr. Hall, gave the General new claims upon the democracy, why would the Journal now like to have another version? The fact is, the Journal must be aware, that the conversation, as stated by Mr. Hall, is disgraceful to Gen. McKay, as it would be to any man.

Further, the Journal would screen Gen. McKay by an imputation against Mr. Hall. It asks us, "If the Observer thinks that Mr Hall is pursuing a *very* high minded course in thus (even supposing his statements to be correct) bringing into the canvass what must have been intended at the time, as a private conversation."

We maturely considered that point before we copied Mr. Hall's account of the conversation; and if we could for a moment have supposed that Mr. Hall was violating any confidence—if we could have supposed that there was any thing *private* in the conversation, we should certainly never have used it. But this excuse cannot serve Gen. McKay. It was a public conversation, in a public place, about Gen. McKay's public conduct. He was giving an account to his constituents of his conduct as their Representative, and if that can be construed into a private conversation, the range of public conversations must be limited indeed.—Who would feel that there was any obligation of secrecy imposed upon a participator in such a conversation? Do not all our people, voters, feel at liberty to repeat the statements of their public servants on public matters, where no injunction of secrecy is imposed? And if they may repeat them, why may they not print them? It is but another mode of publication; and perhaps the better mode, for, if erroneous, it affords an opportunity for correction. But, once more;—if the avowals of Gen. McKay, as stated by Mr. Hall, are creditable to the former, and give him new claims upon his party, ought not the Journal to thank Mr. Hall, instead of blaming him, for the disclosure?

It is further worthy of remark, that Gen. McKay has taken not the slightest notice of Mr. Hall's statement, nor of his application to the General, through the Wilmington Chronicle, that they should go before the people together, and discuss their principles, and the state of public affairs. Is the General grown so great as to be *above* rendering an account of his stewardship to those who appointed him? Or is he *afraid* to meet his opponent on the stump, to have his conduct and that of the administration canvassed? Dare he not defend this Mexican war before the people, or his vote to censure Gen. Taylor, or to appoint Mr. Benton Lieutenant General, or his avowal that he did wrong, knowingly, rather than vote with the Whigs? If either one or the other—if he be either above the people, or afraid of the people, the people should no longer trust him.

Mr. Hall's Appointments.—Mr. Wm. R. Hall, Whig candidate for Congress in this district, requests us to announce that he will address the people at the following times and places:

At Whiteville, Columbus county, on Thursday, the 15th of July.

At Lumberton, Robeson county, on Saturday, the 17th.

At Elizabeth, Bladen county, on Monday, the 19th.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

Walter F. Leak, Esq. has declined accepting the nomination as a candidate for Congress in the 3d District, on account of bad health in his family. In the long letter which he writes on the occasion, we find some statements on which we should have felt bound to take issue with him if he were a candidate; but as he declines taking the field, so we decline controverting his doctrines and statements. There is one thing in his letter for which he deserves credit, viz. the tacit admission that his party did wrong in the mode of districting the State in 1842-3, by which a minority of the voters were given a majority of the Representatives. This is an honest admission, and it justifies, of itself, the repeal of the wrong so perpetrated.

We trust that the friends of Col. Barringer will take care to go to the polls and vote for him, for there is no knowing but that somebody may get up opposition and endeavor to run in a Locofoco secretly.

Great Taylor Meeting in Raleigh.—The Register says that this was "the most numerously attended *primary* meeting we have ever seen.—The utmost enthusiasm and harmony prevailed, and there was an oneness of sentiment on the occasion, truly to be desired, and truly gratifying. Halifax, Franklin, and Johnston counties each had delegates present, besides our own large representation, a circumstance wholly unprecedented in this State, on similar occasions. We observed some eight or ten Democrats, so called, in the meeting, but whether they were *mere lookers on*, or approved the proceedings, we cannot say. We should like to have, of course, the votes of all parties for our Candidate, but it is, in fact, but of little moment whether the Democrats support him or not; for with union, harmony, and a determination to do our duty, we shall prove ourselves invincible. In the language of "*Old Rough and Ready*" himself, at Buena Vista, to Gen. Wool—"When we all pull together, we cannot be beaten.""

We have not room for the official account of the meeting, which was called to order by Mr. Gales, in a few remarks, expressive of his gratification at the large number of persons assembled, and the enthusiasm which prevailed. On his motion, George W. Haywood, Esq. was appointed Chairman, and he addressed the meeting in a strong Taylor speech.

On motion of T. J. Lemay, Charles J. Williams of Wake, and Ashley Sanders of Johnston, were appointed Vice Presidents. On motion of W. D. Cooke, Wm H. Jones of Wake, and Gen. J. B. Littlejohn of Franklin, were appointed Secretaries.

H. W. Miller moved the appointment of a committee of five persons, to report Resolutions for the consideration of the meeting. The motion prevailed, and the Chair named as the Committee the following gentlemen, viz. Henry W. Miller, Hon James Iredell, Weston R. Gales, Stephen Stephenson, and Dr. H. W. Montague.

This committee reported, through Mr Miller, a series of resolutions, eloquently presenting the claims of Gen. Taylor upon the confidence and affection of the people, and nominating him for the office of President of the United States. On presenting these resolutions, Mr. Miller delivered a speech of commanding eloquence. E B Freeman, Esq moved that the resolutions be adopted by acclamation, and thereupon three long, loud cheers were given for Old Zach.

On motion of Mr. Gales, the President of the meeting was directed to communicate to General Taylor a copy of the Resolutions just adopted, accompanied by a letter, expressive of the grateful feelings entertained for him by this meeting, and of the enthusiasm felt in his behalf.

Henry I. Toole, of Edgecombe, (a Democratic candidate for Congress in this District,) being loudly called for, rose and addressed the meeting at considerable length, avowing himself a Taylor man, out and out, without caring what his politics are. "If," said he, "he is good enough for the Whigs, he is good enough for me."

Old Point Comfort.—A friend, on whose opinion we entirely rely, writes to us from this delightful Summer resort, that "It is certainly one of the most pleasant places I have ever been at, and has now a most agreeable but small collection of visiters, consisting of about two hundred persons. It is one of the most convenient places of recreation for our North Carolina people. As it is probable that reports relative to charges made at the Hotel may be in circulation to its prejudice, I take the liberty of making to you a brief statement of facts:

"The accommodations have been improved since last year, and are now as fine as any we could desire. The baths have also been improved, and are now excellent. The rates are $2 per day, or $10 50 per week; and by paying 50 cents a bath ticket is obtained, enabling you to bathe as often as you please for one week. These are all the charges made upon boarders at the Hotel. Transient persons, staying a day or less, are charged at the rate of $2 per day, and pay 25 cents for each bath, and 50 cents for the privilege of going into the Ball-room."

Washington and his Generals.—We have received from the Publishers, Messrs. Baker and Scribner, New York, the 2d volume of this popular work. It contains Portraits of Greene, Moultrie, Lincoln, Lee, Sullivan, Marion, Lafayette, and Commodore Paul Jones; with Lives, besides these, of Knox, Clinton, St. Clair, Stirling, De Kalb; and brief Sketches of Gens. Thomas, McDougall, Wooster, Howe, Parsons, Morgan, and several other Brigadier Generals.

From the same publishers we have an excellent little book by Arthur, "Keeping up Appearances."

Both works are for sale at E. J. Hale's Book Store.

C. Hall has been appointed P. M. at Owenville, Sampson County, in place of H. Owen, resigned.

A letter from Wilmington, dated Saturday last, informs us that Hall & Armstrong's Turpentine Distillery was burnt on that morning; and that the loss was considerable.

Arrest for Forgery.—A letter to the Editor, from Salem, gives the following account of the detection of a daring attempt at Forgery:—

"About the 21st ult. a man by the name of George Pope, of Davidson county, was arrested in this place for forgery, having offered for discount at the Salem Branch of the Bank of Cape Fear, a bond of eight hundred dollars, with some forged signatures and others fictitious. Pope, under an assumed name, having presented a forged bond to Mr. Lash, Cashier of the Bank, (who by the by keeps a wary eye on forgers, counterfeiters, and the like,) Mr. Lash had misgivings on the subject, and told Pope that he would hold the bond over until discount day, at which time he might attend. In the meantime Mr. Lash ascertained, probably from some of those gentlemen whose names had been forged to the bond, that the whole was a base forgery. On the appointed day Pope appeared at the counter of the Bank, and not doubting that his bond had been discounted, demanded the amount. Mr. Lash, who had an officer with civil process in readiness, did not try to dispel the illusion, but handed him a blank check to sign. Pope took a pen and the tendered blank, but such was his embarrassment in consequence of the fear of being detected or in anticipation of receiving such an "awful lot of money," that he forgot to sign his assumed name as it was in the bond! But alas!

"There's many a slip 'twixt cup and lip."

and Pope, instead of receiving the money, was arrested on the spot. Just as he was arrested and before he was told by the officer *for what*, he exclaimed, "I am not guilty of forgery." It is thus that

"Guilt spills itself, in fearing to be spilt."

He was taken immediately before a magistrate, and after an examination committed, in default of bail, to Germantown Jail to await his trial."

Georgia.—Gen. Duncan L. Clinch, (a native of North Carolina,) has been nominated by the Whig Convention as the candidate for Governor. He was in the Army for many years, serving gallantly in the war of 1812, and particularly distinguishing himself in the Seminole war at the battle of Withlacoochee. Since he retired from the army he has been engaged in planting, and has been in Congress one term, from which he voluntarily retired. We suppose there is no doubt of his election.

The Convention unanimously nominated Gen. Taylor for President.

The Wilmington Journal may rest assured that we know quite enough of Gen. Taylor's politics to secure him our hearty support. He is a Whig, an honest man, a sensible man, and a true Patriot.

The Wilmington Commercial has lately fired off two or three *pop guns* at the National Intelligencer (to the dreadful damage of that paper) because it expressed satisfaction at the prospect of the Road from Raleigh to Fayetteville being built. The following extract will show what kind of stuff is discharged at the Intelligencer:—

"If the Editors of the *Intelligencer* succeed in persuading northern capitalists to connect their interests to the "Metropolitan Route," they will become memorable as the authors of a humbug of as high a character as any that ever ranked among moonshine projects. For the connexion from this place will be built, if there are forty other connexions made. The people of this section, and those of South Carolina interested in this matter, are not of a temper and spirit to permit defeat, from those who never awake from their Rip Van Winkle sleep except to denounce to others, and underrate the energies of [illegible] enterprise and active industry."

It appears to be an unpardonable sin in the estimation of some people in Wilmington, for any one, whether living in the State or not, to favor any scheme but the Wilmington and Manchester. It is not sufficient that that scheme is not opposed, that nobody attempts to harm it;—but every body is bitterly denounced who favors any other scheme supposed to be in conflict with that. Supposing that the connexion from Wilmington "will be built, if there are forty other connexions made," where the use of abusing those who favor one of the other forty, without meddling with the Wilmington road? We are very sure, that if we were so positively certain that our road would be built, we should be in far too good a humor to abuse any body.

The latter part of the paragraph we have copied above, reminds us forcibly of the Commercial's discovery, some months ago, that "*New Orleans had become jealous of the rising greatness of Wilmington!!!*"

The results of Rail Road and Canal improvements upon the prosperity of a community, are often so amazing as to be almost incredible. In New York, for instance, in 1824, the year before the Erie Canal was completed, the value of real estate was only $84,000,000. In 1830 it was $125,000,000. The Ohio and Cleveland Canal was completed in 1831, and the value of real estate rose in 1840 to $206,832,330, being at the rate of fifteen and a half millions a year.

Sad Accidents.—The late Anniversary was marked, not only by the horrible affair at Annapolis, of which an account may be found in another column, but by two peculiarly distressing accidents.

Mr. Jas. Brown, aged 24, son of one of the partners in the great house of Brown, Brothers & Co. of New York, was accidentally shot at Flushing by some youths who were firing a small cannon. Mr. Brown had just cautioned the shooting party that if they were not careful they would shoot some one, when he received the shot, of which he died in three minutes.

At Richmond, Va. whilst the Greys were firing a salute, Mr. John D. Brown, who, with many others was standing in front, fell, and it was discovered that he had been shot through the head and killed instantly. No clue to the cause of this sad event has been found, but there appears to be no suspicion that it was worse than an act of most culpable negligence. The deceased left a young wife and child.

The Greys and all the other companies soon after partook of public dinners! We could have supposed that they had no relish for such conviviality after so deplorable an event.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM GEN. TAYLOR.

The Troy Daily Post publishes the following letter from Gen. Taylor, addressed to a citizen of Lansingburg, New York:

Headquarters Army of Occupation,
Camp near Monterey, May 29, 1847.

Dear Sir: It is with much pleasure that I acknowledge the receipt of your most interesting letter of the 1st instant, and to which I desire to reply in terms more expressive of my thanks to you for your kind consideration for myself, and yet more so of my high appreciation of the upright and patriotic sentiments which are the principal tenor of your letter; but I am burdened with official duties, and at this moment with many letters from distant sources, which require attention, and will necessarily oblige me to reply to you in few lines.

The Presidential office presents no inducements to me to seek its honors or responsibilities; the tranquility of private life, on the contrary, is the great object of my aspirations on the conclusion of the war. But I am not insensible to the persuasion that my services are yet due to the country, as the country shall see fit to command them. If still as a soldier, I am satisfied. If in higher and more responsible duties, I desire not to oppose the manifest wish of the people. But I will not be the candidate of any party or clique, and, should the nation at large seek to place me in the chair of Chief Magistracy, the good of all parties and national good would be my great and absorbing aim.

Sentiments such as these have been the burden of my replies to all who have addressed me on this subject, expressing the assurance that by the spontaneous and unanimous voice of the people alone, and from no agency of my own, can I be withdrawn from the cherished hopes of private retirement and tranquility, when peace shall return.

Please accept, with this my brief reply, the warm appreciation and high consideration of yours, most sincerely,

Z. TAYLOR,
Maj. General U. S. Army.

THE PILOT MOUNTAIN, &c.

To an intelligent traveller in the upper part of this State we are indebted for the following letter:—

Dear Sir: Leaving the town of the United Brethren, and travelling in a Northwesterly direction within six miles, I came to Old Town. This place is only interesting on account of its antiquity. It consists of a Moravian Church of venerable appearance, together with some thirty or forty houses, the most of which are log cabins neatly built. In the most public part of the place stands a stone pillar, with the inscription, "Wachovia Settlement, commenced 17th November 1753."

In travelling in the direction of the Pilot Mountain, the next place I passed through was Hauser Town, within three miles of the last mentioned place. This is also a Moravian village with a church.

On the evening of the 21st ult. I reached the Pilot. The evening was serene, scarcely a cloud floated athwart the blue heavens. The evening being favorable for enjoying a view of the landscape from the summit of the Pilot, and being provided with a large spy glass, about four o'clock I commenced the ascent from the South side. The ascent, which for some distance is gradual, becomes quite steep as you approach the base of the pinnacle. The growth at the base of the mountain and for some distance up it, consists of large chestnut, hickory, walnut, tulip, mountain locust, &c. Such of these trees as are found on the summit of the pinnacle degenerate into mere shrubs.

After a fatiguing walk, the last half mile of which was really precipitous, I reached the place to ascend the precipice, which is on the North-west side. You first go up a rugged ascent, inclining to the South, amid the clefts and fissures of the rocks, for the distance of 75 feet.—Here you come to a ladder probably ten or twelve feet long. After ascending this ladder you scramble over projections of the rock as you ascend for the distance of some forty feet. At this point you come to a second ladder, probably twenty feet long, almost perpendicular, and made sure in a cleft of the rock. After ascending this ladder you wind your way up the cliff, securing your feet in natural steps in the face of the rock and clinging to its projections for 100 feet. The balance of the ascent is more gradual, and after inclining a little to the North you reach the summit of the pinnacle.

I at length reached the summit. If the ascent is difficult and fatiguing, you are richly paid for all your trouble while contemplating the enchanting and unbounded prospect that presents itself to the eye in every direction. On the North-east the Sawratown Mountains at no great distance "rear their Giant domes," and by the help of a glass you can discover their rocks and rugged cliffs. From the North to the South-west the Blue Ridge presents an uneven outline. So unbounded is the prospect toward the South and South-east, that when you cast your eye in that direction you feel similar emotions to those awakened in the mind while gazing on the ocean.

Since writing the foregoing, I came across the following description of the Pilot Mountain, by Professor Olmstead. It cannot but interest your readers:—

THE PILOT MOUNTAIN

From Professor Olmstead's Report on the Geology of North Carolina.

In the first glimpse we catch of the Pilot in Rockingham, it resembles a magnificent temple with a superb cupola, not unlike the picture of St. Peter's at Rome. The uncommon symmetry of its structure is preserved on a much nearer view. Nothing could exceed the regularity and beauty of its appearance as it presented itself to Professor Caldwell, Professor Andrews and myself on a Summer evening of 1823, as we were approaching it from the East, a little before sunset. Its dark side being towards us, we could more distinctly observe its finished outline, which was still illuminated. The figure now presented by its sloping sides and perpendicular summit, was that of a triangle having a portion of its vertex removed and replaced by a parallelogram, while the trees and shrubbery that graced the outline, appeared like delicate fringe projected on the Western sky. We took lodgings at the Eastern base of the mountain, and waited for morning to make our ascent. The sun rose fair, and at an early hour, led by our host, we set forward for the pinnacle. The country round for a great extent, especially to the East and South, though undulating, is still so low, compared with this eminence, that the latter seems almost to rise from an immense plain. In the immediate vicinity the land descends a little towards the mountain on every side, which therefore literally "swells the vale."

Dr. Caldwell and Professor Andrews had provided themselves with a quadrant and a mountain barometer for taking elevations, while I was to examine the geology of the mountain. A small stream called Grassy Creek, which runs Southerly, being considered as the true base, at this point we began our operations. For more than half the distance from this spot, the ascent is so gradual that one may proceed on horseback, the acclivity being only about 26° until we reach the *spring*, a post of refreshment which was very grateful to our party. The water was very cool and pure, its temperature being only 58°, (June 23.) which may be regarded as the mean temperature of the place for the year. From this spot the ascent becomes more abrupt (about 25°) and those who are unaccustomed to climbing mountains, find it extremely fatiguing. We arrived at the pinnacle on the North side, which is the only pass that has hitherto been found to the summit. The form of the pinnacle is almost perfectly cylindrical, resembling an eminence in the Western Islands of Scotland, called the Lenir of Egg, but is even more regular than that. The perpendicular wall is 200 feet in height; and many of the visitants, unaccustomed as they are to Alpine scenery, are so affected by the bewildering aspect of the world below them, and so appalled at the idea of hanging on the sides of the cliff, that frowns over their heads, that no persuasion can induce them to ascend the pinnacle. The path is indeed narrow and steep; but it appears, when viewed from below, more formidable than it really is. In some places the ascent is nearly perpendicular; but convenient cavities and projections are found by which the feet and hands may be made sure. The course winds along Westwardly, on the side of the cliff, and at length passing abruptly over its brow we find ourselves on the level or rather convex summit.

We were too much engrossed by the scenes that expanded around us, to proceed with our professional tasks, but seated ourselves on the North-Western brow of the pinnacle, to enjoy the sublimity of the prospect. The air was still, but a hollow roar ascended from the plain—the voice of the forest—and not less sublime than the roar of the ocean, which it seemed to emulate. More than three-fourths of the horizon were distinctly in view. On the South and South-West spreads an interminable plain meeting the sky, with a few exceptions, like the ocean itself. On the West and North, the Blue Ridge presents an outline of unrivalled grandeur; and the Sawratown mountain relieves the eye in the most agreeable manner, as it wanders over the undefined limits of the Eastern horizon. On the South-West, at different intervals, are caught a few bright glimpses of the River Yadkin. But after a general survey of the landscape we gladly turned our admiring gaze to the lofty mountains of the West, some of which displayed their dark summits above the white insulated clouds that were rolling around them. As the day advanced, these clouds began to multiply on the sides of the Blue Ridge, covering its acclivities with chequered fields of sun and shade.—A few of them occasionally wandered towards us over the clear blue sky, projecting their dark shadows on the earth, coursing each other majestically over the sunny tops of the hills and forests. At length, here and there a cloud rose above the Blue Ridge and distilled a copious shower of rain, as it moved along the mountains from West to East, the exact limits of which we could easily define, the sun still shining on all the regions around. Each successive cloud diverged farther and farther to the east, until a shower accompanied with lightning and thunder was approaching the Pilot, and forced us to descend from the pinnacles and take shelter under its shelving rocks. Here we had leisure to exchange our expressions of delight and admiration; some of the party who had viewed scenery in populous and cultivated regions that was more beautiful, still acknowledged that they had never witnessed any that contained more of the elements of the true sublime. Serenity was shortly restored to the sky and we proceeded with our respective tasks. The following are some of the results ascertained by President Caldwell and Professor Andrews:

1. Height of the Pilot Mountain from a base line near Grassy Creek to the top of the trees,	1551 feet.
2. Elevation of the pinnacle on the North side at the place of ascent,	205 "
3. Elevation of the same on the South side,	250 "
4. Highest perpendicular rock on the South side,	114 "

The height of the Pilot mountain and of its rocky castle, as indicated by the foregoing measurements, appears so inconsiderable when compared with the summits of the Alps and the Andes, that one accustomed to scale those aerial heights would perhaps smile at the representation we have given, of the lofty emotions inspired by the view from this comparatively humble eminence; but he would neglect the consideration that the Pilot stands alone, and does not lose its majesty among the surrounding heights—that the neighboring country, for forty or fifty miles around, is, with few exceptions, comparatively a plain—that those who ascend this mountain have just emerged from a region over which for a great extent the prospects are obstructed and even the horizon concealed, by boundless forests—and finally, that the Pilot mountain is a most favorable post of observation for viewing the Blue Ridge in its sublimest attitude, presenting to the eye at once a varied but unbroken chain of lofty eminences, that stretch over 180 degrees of the horizon.

While my companions were employed in these observations, I had begun an examination of the geological structure of the pinnacle. A foot path running close to its base, conducts one, without the least obstruction, quite round the circle, and no opportunity could be more favorable for remarking the different kinds of rocks and their relative position. In the geology of the pinnacle, there is something quite remarkable and curious; and the geologist will linger around its base with as much delight and admiration, as he gazes upon the landscape from its summit. The pinnacle is made up chiefly of mica slate and quartz; but each exhibits peculiar and interesting characters. Its rocky wall is full of rents from top to bottom, and it is also regularly stratified, the strata dipping easterly, at an angle of only ten degrees. By these parallel seams, the whole is divided into tabular masses. The most abundant rock, is a peculiar kind of mica, or *grit rock*, composed of very fine granular quartz with flesh-red mica intimately disseminated. The texture is exquisitely fine, and the cohesion is so loose that it may be frequently crumbled between the fingers into the finest white sand.

At a Mill near the river Ararat, I saw a pair of mill-stones, said to have been quarried from an eminence on the North West side of the Pilot—They consisted of quartz rock, somewhat resembling French Burr, and appeared to be of an excellent quality. Grind Stones are also quarried from the grit rock of these Mountains.

WHERE ARE THE MEN?

The Union some weeks ago published elaborate statements from the War Department, showing, "as clear as mud," that by the 1st of July, Gen. Scott would be at the head of 20,000 men, and General Taylor at the head of 10,000. The 1st of July has passed; and we ask, where are these "men in buckram"? At the last dates from Gen. Scott, his force did not exceed 8000 effective men, including the garrisons at Jalapa and Perote, while only about 3000 were on the march from Vera Cruz to reinforce him; and General Taylor has only about 5000, including every man bearing arms, from the Brazos to Buena Vista! The Adjutant General should correct his figures, which are so widely different from the facts.

Richmond Whig.

We understand that Mr. Duncan McMillan, of Robeson county, lost his life whilst at work in his Saw Mill on the 1st inst. He was engaged in drawing a log from the pond into the mill, when the chain attached to the log broke and caught him in some way, and wound him around the log-wheel while it was in motion. He was found in this position by a gentleman who happened to pass the mill.—*Carolinian.*

We regret to learn the melancholy intelligence of the death of Exum L. Whitaker, Commissary to the North Carolina Regiment. Mr. Whitaker was appointed to the office but a few months since by the President, and was a young gentleman of excellent character and of much promise. He was a son of *Spier Whitaker*, Esq. of Halifax, late Attorney General of the State.—*Raleigh Register.*

Re-Enlistment.—Capt. Gaston Meares, formerly lieutenant-colonel of the Arkansas regiment; Lieuts. B. F. Ross, A. L. McAfee, and D. W. Morrison, all of the same, have formed a new company of 103 men, of those discharged from the regiment, to serve during the war with Mexico.—*N. O. Delta.*

The Rev. Francis L. Hawks, D. D., of New Orleans, has been elected by the Board of Visiters President of William and Mary College.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—July 13.

Brandy, peach,	35 a 40	Iron,	4½ a 5
Ditto, apple,	30 a 35	Molasses,	24 a 28
Bacon,	9½ a 10	Oats,	45
Coffee,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	10¼ a 10½	Sugar, br'n,	8 a 10
Corn,	77 a 80	Salt, bu.,	60
Candles, F. F.,	13 a 15	Ditto, sack,	$1 50 a 1¾
Flour,	6¾ a 7	Wheat,	90 a 1 00
Feathers,	26 a 28	Whiskey,	25 a 30
Pork,	5	Beeswax,	24 a 25
Peas,	90 a $1	Rags,	1½ a 2
4-4 Brown Sheetings,			8½ cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10,			18 "

REMARKS—Bacon 9½ to 10. No change in other Produce

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Corn has fallen to 90 cents. Fayetteville Flour firm at 7 50 to 8 00. Virgin Turpentine 2 70 to 2 75; Yellow 2 30 to 2 37; Hard 1 12 to 1 15. Tar 1 85. Common Shingles 3 00. Bacon firm at 10 to 10½. Mill Timber 5 25 to 7 00; Shipping $10. Flooring Boards 8 to 8 50; Wide 5 to 5 50; Scantling 4 00.

At Cheraw, Cotton 9¾ to 11. Flour 5 50 to 6 00. Bacon 9 to 9½.

At New York, Cotton 10 to 12¾. There does not appear to be any rise of price since the Steamer arrived, but the article is more firm. Flour has fallen more than $1 a bbl. Sales at 5 50 to 6 25. Corn has fallen about 15 cents. Sales at 60 to 70. Wheat is down to 1 15 to 1 40. Whiskey is down to 23 cents.

P. S. On Saturday the cotton market drooped, and sales were made at ¼ cent decline. 50,000 bushels Corn sold at 55 to 68 cents. Flour 5 50 to 6 00. There seems to be almost a panic in produce prices. The charges upon much of the corn now received at New York from the West are more than the corn sells for, so that it is sometimes abandoned to the forwarders. Government Stocks and Treasury Notes are falling also.

At Charleston, Cotton 10 to 12¾. Corn 75 to 81. Flour 5½ to 6.

Total receipts of Cotton, 1,741,783 bales, against 2,017,330 last year.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

July 3—Schr. John Tyler from Boston. 4—Brigs Belle and Louis Walsh from New York, Potomac from Boston; Schrs. J E Potts from Philadelphia, Fidelia from New York, Azof from Boston, Pearl from Onslow county. 5—Brig Boundary from Alexandria, Va.; Schr. Jonas Smith from N York. 6—Brig Sea Flower from Philadelphia.

By this Morning's Mail.

From Gen. Taylor's Army.—The Picayune of Tuesday last has letters from Monterey to the 20th ult. Troops were concentrating on the Rio Grande—three of the ten new regiments, three volunteer regiments, and one battalion of dragoons, being assigned to Gen. Taylor. With these the hope is indulged of marching upon San Luis by September. There were about 1400 men at Matamoras.

The writer thinks that Gen. Taylor will visit the United States in the Fall, say before the end of Nov., after uniting with Gen. Scott. He naturally anticipates a prodigious sensation on his arrival.

The letter from Monterey of the 20th says.—

"Eight companies of the North Carolina Regiment, Col. Paine, part of which arrived with the last train from below, marched up to Saltillo on Thursday, and apparently with pretty full ranks. A part of the Massachusetts Regiment are at Cerralvo and the rest at Camargo, and are soon expected up. There have been a great many discharges in the Virginia Regiment of sick, incompetent to perform duty, and the greater portion of them were never fit to perform duty when they were mustered into the service in Virginia. Government has been put to the expense of bringing them out here to be kept on the sick list the greater part of the time and finally discharged. The mustering officer of course is the person to blame for not having the men properly inspected. Capt. Carrington and Lieuts. Kinney and Ashby are under orders to proceed to Virginia to raise recruits to fill up the companies to their proper standard."

News from the city of Mexico to the 16th June is received at Mobile. Santa Anna had prohibited the publication of notices as to the defences of the capital, and had forbidden all intercourse with that part of the country in our possession.

The affair with Col. McIntosh was magnified into a great victory. They claim to have killed upwards of 100 of our men.

Light in the East!—Messrs. Wilson and Tuck, (*Whigs*,) are elected to Congress from two vacant districts in New Hampshire, by large majorities. Both Whig gains.

Locofoco National Convention.—The Union is out with a long article in favor of a National Convention to nominate a candidate for the Presidency.

The Weekly National Intelligencer.—We have received from the Editors a copy of the first No. of the enlarged issue—it now embraces eight pages of matter, each page about as large as one of ours. The price is $3 a year, cash. It is a paper of great value.

MARRIED,

In this town, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Cooner, Mr. JONATHAN EVANS BRYANT to Miss SARAH ANN EDWARDS, all of this place.

At the residence of H. W. Covington, Esq. near Rockingham, on the 8th inst., by the Rev. Alex. B Smith, JOHN LITTLE, Esq to Miss SALLY A. youngest daughter of the late Gen'l Benj'n H. Covington, all of Richmond County.

In Bladen county, at the house of Patrick Cromartie, Esq., on Wednesday last, by the Rev. William Brobston, Mr. WILLIAM I. PARKER, formerly of Sampson county, to Miss AMANDA J. CROMARTIE, daughter of Patrick Cromartie.

Recently, in Anson County, by Wm. H. Cox, Esq. Mr. ELIJAH HENRY to Miss NANCY SMITH

On the 15th of June, Rev. JOSEPH BROWN, of Marion Dist., S. C., to Miss AMANDA C. PATTERSON, of Talladega County, Alabama, daughter of Malcom Patterson, dec'd, formerly of Robeson County, N. C.

DIED.

At the residence of S. W. Cole, Esq., in Anson co., N. C., on the 9th May, Mrs. ANN H. ROBINSON, the amiable and beloved consort of Charles M. Robinson, of Stanley co., N. C.

In Anson County, on the 7th inst., Mrs. TEMPERANCE KIRBY, aged about eighty seven years.

In Wilmington, on Wednesday last, Mrs. AUGUSTA DRANE, wife of Rev. Dr. Drane, Rector of St James Parish.

At the house of Bishop Otey, in Columbia, Tenn., on the 17th ult., the Rev. PHILIP WM. ALSTON, Rector of Calvary Church, Memphis. He was a native of North Carolina, a graduate of our University and removed to Tennessee in 1830. He has been for nine years a Minister of the Episcopal Church, and occupied a most prominent position for talents and piety.

NOTICE.

ALL the remaining Stock of Goods of the late firm of Hall & Johnson, will be sold at Auction. Sale to commence on the 29th July, inst.

JOHN H. HALL, surviving Partner of Hall & Johnson.

July 12, 1847. 71-3w

FLOUR AND BACON.

NEW FLOUR by the barrel or at retail.
10,000 lbs. BACON For sale by
COOK & TAYLOR.

July 12, 1847. 71tf

50 barrels MACKEREL, just landing from the Cotton Plant. For sale by
E. W. WILLKINGS.

July 13. 1w

STAGE LINE

FROM RALEIGH TO COLUMBIA.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Travelling Public, that they have established a Line of elegant Four Horse Post Coaches, between the Capitals of North and South Carolina, to run, under the new Schedule of Mail Contracts, at the rate of 6 miles an hour. With fine new 9 Passenger Coaches, excellent Horses, and Skilful Drivers, they hope to secure sufficient travel to sustain the enterprize. Through Tickets to Gaston may be had of the Agents at Columbia, Camden, Cheraw, or Fayetteville.

E. L. ELLSWORTH & CO.

July 1847. 71-tf

CARTHAGE INSTITUTE.

Female Department.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY having invested the Trustees and Faculty of this Institute with authority to confer literary degrees upon the Students of the Female Department, the Trustees by their Committee have adopted the following as the course of study which will entitle the pupils to a Diploma:

English Grammar, Geography, History, Rhetoric, Logic, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Natural, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, Botany, Criticism, Composition, Latin and Greek Languages, and Evidences of Christianity—at from $10 to $12½ per Session of five months.

EXTRA STUDIES.

French	$5 00
Ornamental Needle Work	2 50
Drawing and Painting	5 00
Wax Flowers and Fruit	10 00
Music on Piano	16 00
Use of Instrument	3 00

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

Orthography, Reading, Writing, Primary Geography, English Grammar, 1st Part, Oral Arithmetic—at $6 per Session.

CHARLES CHALMERS,
SAM'L C. BRUCE, } Committee.
SAM'L J. PERSON,

July 10, 1847. 71

VIRGINIA SPRINGS.

VISITERS *to the Virginia Springs* are hereby advised that they will find their *most agreeable and expeditious and only certain* route to be by way of Petersburg to Richmond and thence by the Richmond and *Louisa* Rail Roads to *Charlottesville, Staunton, &c.*, passing in sight of Monticello and the celebrated University of Virginia.

Travellers by this route reach the Warm Springs to breakfast on the *second day* after leaving Richmond and the White Sulphur Springs in the afternoon of the same day.

For further particulars or tickets apply at the Office of the Richmond Fredericksburg and Potomac Rail Road Co., Richmond Va.

July 10. 71-3w

COPARTNERSHIP.

I HAVE associated with me in business, my son ISAAC B. HAWLEY, under the firm of S. T. HAWLEY & SON.

S. T. HAWLEY.

July 6, 1847. 71-3w

SUMMER CLOTHING.

A NEW SUPPLY received this day. For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1, Granite Buildings.

July 12, 1847.

IMPORTANT LAND SALES;

In Chatham and Moore Counties.

PURSUANT to an order of the Supreme Court, I shall offer for sale by Public Auction, at Roberts' Mills, on the County line of Moore and Chatham, on Thursday, the 7th day of October next, the following **TRACTS OF LAND**, to-wit.

In Chatham County.

150 acres on Tyson's Creek, adjoining the lands of McManus, Phillips, and others.

97½ acres on Tyson's creek, adjoining the lands of McManus, Wilson, and others.

225 acres on Bear creek, known as the Gilbert tract.

200 acres on the south side of Deep river, called the Dowdy mountain tract.

204 acres on Jones' creek, formerly in possession of John Poe.

1064 acres in four tracts, known as the Wilkie lands.

50 acres on the waters of Line creek, formerly Sebra Gilbert's.

275 acres in two tracts on the waters of Indian creek, formerly Robert Moore's.

300 acres on Indian creek, called the Jerry Phillips land, adjoining the lands of Barnes Griffith and others.

50 acres on the waters of Rogers' creek, formerly John McIntosh's.

75 acres on the waters of Flag branch and Indian creek, known as the William Hilliard land.

100 acres on the waters of Bear creek, formerly William Larkins'.

115 acres adjoining the lands of John McIntosh and the County line.

50 acres adjoining Stinson's lands in Moore county and the County line.

In Moore County.

350 acres in four tracts, lying on the waters of Mill creek, a prong of Governor's creek, known as the Patrick Shields land.

300 acres on the waters of Pocket and Governor's creek, called the John Gilbert tract.

150 acres on the waters of Big Pocket, adjoining the lands of Abram Cole and others.

230 acres in three tracts, adjoining Stinson's land and Chatham county line.

150 acres granted to Aaron Tyson on Rogers' creek, adjoining the above last mentioned tracts.

50 acres adjoining the Wilkie lands and the Chatham line, formerly Lemuel Thompson's.

86 acres in two tracts on the waters of Buffalow creek, formerly William Campbell's.

TERMS.—A credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months will be given for the purchase money, except a small part in cash to pay the costs of suit, if secured by bonds, bearing interest from date, with at least two approved sureties.

For further description or any necessary information concerning these lands, I refer to N. Maclean, Esq., Watson's Bridge, Moore county, or to Archibald A. T. Smith, Esq., Fayetteville.

EDMUND B. FREEMAN, Clerk.

Raleigh, July 7, 1847. 71-eow5t

GREAT MAIL LINE TO THE NORTH;

Via Petersburg, Richmond, Fredericksburg and Washington City.

TRAVELLERS going North, are hereby informed that the above Line is *the only daily line, the most expeditious line, and the only certain line.*

Passengers leaving Petersburg by this line, daily at 4½ A. M., arrive at Baltimore to tea, at Philadelphia in the course of the night, and at New York by 12 A. M. the next day, being a business day, *and sometimes two days, in advance* of Travelers by the River and Bay Boats, and are, moreover, exempt from all risks of sea sickness and storms, as by the James River and Bay Line.

FARE BY THIS ROUTE.

From Petersburg to Baltimore,	$7 50
" Baltimore to Philadelphia,	3 00
" Philadelphia to New York by the early morning line,	3 00

In addition to the above line, the Companies on the Great Mail route have, on *Mondays and Thursdays*, a second most delightful line, *by way of Acquia Creek and mouth of Potomac.*

Passengers by this last line, go by the Great Mail line as far as Acquia Creek, where they take the swift and beautiful Steamer *Powhatan*; Capt. C. W. Gunnell, (which leaves Acquia Creek immediately on the arrival of the Cars from Richmond,) and reach Baltimore some hours in advance of Passengers by the James River and Bay Line, *and at the same expense.* Passengers by this last line, equally avoid the dangers of sea sickness and the uncertainty of the wide and rough portion of the Bay, between Old Point Comfort and the mouth of Potomac, and make the trip between Acquia Creek and Baltimore in a *splendid Steam Boat unsurpassed in strength, beauty or comfort.*

For further particulars, or through tickets, apply at the office of the Richmond and Petersburg Rail Road Company in Petersburg, or of the Richmond and Fredericksburg Rail Road Company, in Richmond, to the Ticket Agent.

Richmond, Va., July 1, 1847. 71 3m

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C. on the 1st of July, 1847:

Sampson Autry, R. D. Addington, Jonathan Artis, Jane Allen.

Sylvester Brown, Arch'd Black, M. J. Buie, Jas. R. Brown, Mary Brock, Stephen Bethea, Thos. Bulock, Flora A. Buie, John Bain, Moses Branch, H. B. Braisen, John Buie, Robert Bedsole, Lucy Burnett, John L. Bryant, Drew Brabey, John Bidox, Elcey Barnhill, Malcom Buie.

P. H. Conley, H. A. Chambers, Jno. W. Cameron, John Campbell, Margaret Crosby, S. D. Collins, Gray Culbrath, John M. Cuyler, Wm. Clark, Ann Carter, Benj. Chapman, Jas. Cameron.

Sarah J. Davis, Lucy Deal, Jas. Durdin, M. Doty.

R. M. Epperson, Elijah Everitt, Hiram Edwards.

Mrs. Fletcher, Rachel Freeman, John Fort, Malcom Faulk.

Mr. Benj. Grimes, Thos. Gibson, John Green, Mary Gontier, H. Gainey, Jno. M. Gilchrist, Jane Gilchrist, W. B. Grose, Thedore Goldsmith.

Rev'd J. M. Hendrick, Curtis Holland, N. C. Hartsa, Eliz'th Henderson, J. Hervy, Harriet Hedspeth.

Cornelius Johnson, Abram Johnson, William Jones, Mathew Johnson, A. W. Jones, Mary Jarrot, Benj. Johnson, Anna M. Johnson, Sarah J. Johnson, Henry Jones.

Asa Long, David Landiker, Liebenstein & Brother, Hosea Lanea, R. J. Langley.

Robert Maclin, Kenneth Murchison, Flora Monroe, Dr. Monroe, Wm. R. Maxwell, Jas. Micham, Wm. H. Maxwell, Thos. Matthews, M. B. Miller, Wm. Meritt, Ezekiel Meritt, Jno. W. Merrick.

Duncan McLean, Daniel McDonald, Daniel McLeod, N. G. McNeill, Lauchlin McLeod, Jno. McRaney, Mrs. Mary McLean, Duncan McLenen, Alex'r McLeod, M. J. McKay, Hector McNeill, Thos. McInis, Wm. L. McDiarmid, Margaret McLean, Sam Mackey, Hugh McAlpin.

Enoch Odom.

Ann Peters, Walker Pierce, Jonathan Parker, Wm. Picket, Lauchlin Philips, Ellen Pate.

Wm. Revels, Daniel Ray, Mathew Reade, Levy Rayner, Hannah Ragland, James Ray, M. T. Ramel.

Dugald Stewart, N. J. Smith, R. B. Smith, Nathan Sicks, John Shaw, Wm. G. Simons, Drew Shepherd, Hugh Simpson, Isaac Starling, Mary Ann Shaw, W. L. Smith.

C. B. Tyson, Joseph Thames, Loza Tyra.

Mary Utley, T. R. Underwood.

Eliz'th Williamson, David R. Wilson, D. S. Williams, Ann Wilkinson, Joseph W. Willis, T. W. Wheeler, Wily Warnick, May Williams, M. A. Wood.

71] JOHN McRAE, P. M.

☞ The Subscriber will be glad to settle accounts, (for or against,) with all who can make it convenient, during the present month. He will also be glad to receive orders for Law Books, &c. to be filled on the best terms during his approaching visit to the Northern cities.

July 5. E. J. HALE.

NEW BOOKS.

TUPPER'S Crock of Gold, 40 cents; Longfellow's Poems, 50; Alison's Miscellanies, 1 50; Next of Kin, 15; Quarter Race in Kentucky, &c. 50; Mrs. Sigourney's Letters to Young Ladies, $1; Coleridge's Letters, Conversations, &c. 25; Ciro Mars, a Historical Romance, 25; Jno Q Adams's Lives of American Statesmen, 25; Jane Taylor's Poems, 50; Juvenile Budget, 50; Mechanic's Own Book, 90; Bradly's Practical Sermons, 2 50; Tales of the Scottish Peasantry, 60; Hallam's Constitutional History of England, 2 00, bound, 2 37; Great Events, 80; Fireside Friend, 80; Scenes in Nature, 50; Life of Christ, 80; Practical Education, 1 00; Book of the Feet, 50.

A few Medical Books.

April 20. E. J. HALE.

Botanic Medicines.—Cayenne Pepper, Bayberry, Golden Seal, Slippery Elm, &c. &c. For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
44

NEW CROP MOLASSES.

NEW crop Cuba MOLASSES, by the hhd. cask, or at retail—a superior article. For sale by JAS. G. COOK.
Jan'y 26, 1847. 47tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving a Fresh Supply of GOODS in their line, viz:

Sack Salt; brown, loaf, crushed, and powdered Sugars; Rio, Java, Laguira, and Maracaibo Coffee; cut Nails; wrapping Paper; Porto Rico and Cuba Molasses; Pepper, Spice and Ginger; Epsom Salts; Indigo and Madder; Saleratus; Copperas; Lamp Black; cotton and wool Cards; Brooms; painted and brass bound Buckets; wash Tubs and Keelers; wire Sieves; willow Baskets; Borax; Alum; Brimstone; ground Pepper; Mustard best quality; Scotch Snuff in Bladders; Hyson and Black Teas; Nutmegs and Cloves; Cassia; Saddle Trees; Shoe Blacking; Camphor; Starch; steel Forks; Spades and Shovels; weeding Hoes; Collins' Turpentine and Kentucky pat. Axes; Collins' cradling and mowing Scythes; handsaws and drawing Knives; trace and halter Chains; claw Hammers and Hatchets; cast, blistered, and German Steel; English and Swedish Iron; Shovel Moulds; pocket Knives; Knives and Forks; table and tea Spoons; pad, rim, stock, trunk, and [illegible] Locks; long and short handled frying Pans; Opodeldoc; Laudanum; Paregoric; castor and sweet Oil; Essences; Earthen Ware; Crockery, suited to the country merchant trade; Glassware; Blacksmith's Tools in sets; Saddles, Bridles, and Martingales; Cigars, very cheap; Champagne Wine in baskets; pale and red French Brandies; Holland Gin; Madeira, Sherry, white and red Port Wines, warranted *unadulterated.*

The above, with numerous articles not named, will be sold as low as can be found at any house in this place, to country merchants or others, on accommodating terms.

WILLIAMS, McGILVARY & CO.
Fayetteville, April [illegible], 1847. [illegible]

A few quarter casks of fine old London Particular Madeira WINE, for sale by J. HUSKE & SON.
April [illegible], 1847. 58tf

REMOVED.

EDWIN GLOVER.

Watch Maker and Jeweller.

HAS removed to the New Store [illegible] West [illegible] Watches and Jewelry [illegible] as low as they can be sold by any one in North Carolina.

His personal attention will be paid to the Repairing of Watches and Jewelry.

March 22. 55-tf

FISH.

89 BBLS. No. 1 Halifax HERRINGS,
24 do. No. 2 MACKEREL.
Just received by HALL & HALL.
March 27. 56tf

LAMP OIL.—Best Winter strained bleach'd Sperm Oil, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Jayne's Expectorant, for Coughs &c. For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
44

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT,

ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.

Comparison in a few articles of the former and present rates:

	Former.	Present.
Box Goods, cubic foot,	8	7
Salt, sack,	30	25
Salt, coarse Liv. bus.,	10	8
Iron, ton,	3 00	2 50
Coffee, per sack,	30	25
Sugars, per 100,	17½	15
Castings, per 2000 lbs.,	5 00	4 00

We continue to run our usual number of Boats. The Evergreen lost but one trip during all the last dry season. She is unquestionably the lightest draught of water (17 inches) running on the river. Our present terms for receiving and forwarding goods, as follows:

Receiving and forwarding in Wilmington free of commission for the same. All goods consigned to us in Fayetteville, on freight up the river, 15 per cent. We have fine safe Warehouses at the river, where they may be stored, so as to save one-half the hauling. Produce down the river shipped free of commissions.

Passage, $3 up and down.

This arrangement to take effect after 20th inst. Thankful for past favors, we solicit a continuance of public patronage.

JOHN H. HALL, Agent
Henrietta S. B. Co.
Jan'y 18, 1847. 46tf

NOTICE.

THE business of the Merchants' Steam Boat Company, prior to the 15th inst., will be settled by Mr. John Waddill, Jr. of this place.

H. L. MYROVER, Pres't.
Jan'y 18, 1847. 46tf

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

[illegible]

[illegible] North West [illegible] Market Square.

HAVE received a FULL SUPPLY OF [illegible] suitable for the present and approaching Season, consisting in part of the following articles:

Black, blue, brown, invisible green, and mixed Broadcloths; Beaver and Pilot Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; Vestings; Tweeds; Kentucky Jeans; Sattinets; Kerseys; Linseys; Plains; all wool Cassimeres; Mouslin-de-Laines; black and colored Alpacas; Bombazines; Prints; Cloak Linings; [illegible] Cloth Skirts; red and white Flannels; Bed Ticking; Gentlemen's Merino Shirts; Ladies' Vests; Shawls, (some very superior;) Sheetings; Bleached and Unbleached Shirtings; Cotton and Worsted Hose; Gentlemen's Buck, Beaver, Cashmere, and Woollen Gloves; Ladies' Silk and Kid ditto; Ladies' Cotton and Worsted Hose; Negro Blankets; Whitney's 9-4 and 11-4 Blankets; Bonnets; Hats; Shoes; Cotton and Wool Cards; Axes; Sporting and common Powder; Shot; Lead; Crockery; Hardware; Groceries; Rowland's Mill Saws; and many articles not specified, which will be sold *very low for Cash*, or in exchange for Produce, or on time to punctual customers.

Nov. 2, 1846. 35tf

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, Aug. 21, 1846. 97-tf

Received per Steamer Henrietta, THIS DAY,

A LARGE assortment of Summer Clothing, consisting of drap d'ete, tweed, blue flannel, linen, and cotton Sack, Dress, and Frock Coats; drap d'ete, linen and cotton Pants; bl'k satin, silk, bombazine, embossed Marseilles polka silk Vests.

For sale by S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
At No. 1 Granite Buildings.
June 4, 1847. 66-tf

More New Goods.

WE are this day in receipt of a FRESH SUPPLY of fine goods for Ladies' wear, *of the most recent importations and entire new styles*, consisting in part of—

Rich blue-black Satin strip'd Poult de' Soie Silks.
Do fancy striped and fig'd do do.
Do do Satin striped & shaded do do.
Do do ombre shaded and fig'd do do.
Do do damask fig'd & strip'd do do.
Plain black Matteoni, Gro' de Rhine, and Gro' de Swiss Lustrings.
Black and fancy Silk Fringes and Cords for Trimmings.
Super Satin striped and ombre shaded Barege Shawls and Scarfs.
Rich embroidered Thread Lace Shawls.
Extra rich do. Canton Crape ditto.
Super ombre shaded and embroidered French Muslins and Robes, black and white and black and lavender English Mourning Prints, Gauze Flannels, &c.

6 pieces Excelsior damask fig'd French printed Jaconets, something very rich for Ladies' dresses; Thread Laces, Edgings, &c. together with a large assortment of *new style* Bonnets, Artificial Sprigs, Flowers, Wreaths, &c.

Also, 1 piece extra fine black French Drap de' Ete, for gentlemen's Summer wear.

WM. C. JAMES & CO.
April 24, 1847. 60-tf

On Consignment.

70 BOXES Virginia Manufactured TOBACCO, fine, of common brands, neatly put up in whole and half boxes, for sale at Factory prices, adding the transportation, by D. & W. McLAURIN.
May 17, 1847. 62-tf

Daguerreotype Miniatures.

J. K. BRYAN having been [illegible]

[illegible]

J. K. BRYAN.

MERCHANTS'

STEAM BOAT COMPANY,

OF FAYETTEVILLE AND WILMINGTON.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.

Averaging about 20 per cent.

New Steamer ROWAN, 17 inches.
Steamer WILLIAM B. MEARES.
Steamer COTTON PLANT.
Flat Boats—BEN BERRY.
ODD FELLOW.
MIKE CROSBY.
WASHINGTON.
T. J. CURTIS.
READY MONEY.
MARY ELIZA.

THE Proprietors of the Merchants' Steam Boat Company of Fayetteville and Wilmington, N. C. offer the above Line of Boats, on the Cape Fear River, to the shipping public, under the late revision and reduction of Freights.

Their new Steamer Rowan now draws only 17 inches water. When she undergoes some alteration in machinery, her draft is calculated at 14 to 16 inches, which will make her the lightest boat navigating the waters of any river in the Southern country. This Company flatter themselves that they have it now in their power to offer the most complete line of Boats that has ever been on the Cape Fear, and one that will do the freighting business with regularity and despatch *in all stages of the water.* They have, in connection with the Henrietta Company of this place, reduced the freights to the tariff as in printed rates. Neither of the Boating concerns deemed it necessary also to reduce the freights and still do the forwarding business in this place free of charge, and consequently this Company have given it up, with the conviction, that the Forwarding Merchants of our town can do it more justice than a boating concern.

Any Goods consigned to the Merchants' Steam Boat Company, Wilmington, N. C., will be forwarded through that place *free of commissions*—all other charges made to the shipper.

The new arrangement takes effect from the 15th instant.

Passage $3, both ways.

The two Companies will hereafter consult all freight cash, or interest added.

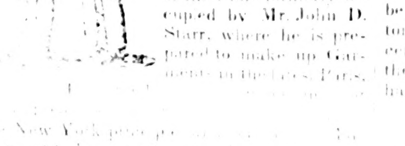
Direct letters to Thomas S. Lutterloh, Fayetteville; R. G. Rankin, Wilmington.

THOS. S. LUTTERLOH, Ag't.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 18, 1847. 46tf

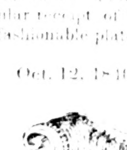
THE SUBSCRIBER

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country, that he may now be found at his NEW ESTABLISHMENT, on Donaldson street, South of the Store formerly occupied by Mr. John D. Starr, where he is prepared to make up Garments in the latest Paris, [illegible] on the New York [illegible] regular receipt of the latest styles, allowed by the fashionable plates of the trade.

DANIEL CLARK.
Oct. 12, 1846. 32tf



THE SUBSCRIBER



HAS received the largest and most general assortment of [illegible] Ever offered in this market, selected by himself in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, bought for cash at the lowest prices, and shall be sold as low, probably lower, than any in the market. Being a good judge of the article, he thinks it would be the interest of buyers to give him the preference at the same prices.

Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, and a general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of his own manufacture, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.
Oct. 19, 1846. 33tf

NEW AND CHEAP

SPRING GOODS.

JAMES KYLE has just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are—

New style Ginghams and Gingham Lawns,
Calicoes, well assorted,
Balzorines and Printed Lawns,
Gingham Muslin Robes,
Tarlton do. do.
Silk and Muslin Scarfs,
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers,
Ditto Sheeting, 3 yards wide,
350 pieces Pantaloon Stuff, assorted,
Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, and Sattinets,
Lace Edging and Quilling,
Merino Cassimeres and Kentucky Jeans,
Anker Bolting Cloths No. 1 to 10,
75 cases Boots and Shoes,
3-4 to 12-4 bleached and brown Domestics,
Alpacas, silk and cotton warp.

With many other Goods—all of which being purchased for *Cash* by the package, will be offered by wholesale or retail, as cheap or cheaper than the same quality of Goods can be had in this State.

March 29, 1847. 56tf

Theory and Practice of Teaching. Sl.

OR, the Motives and Methods of Good School-Keeping, by David P. Page, Principal of the New York State Normal School.

A successful and capable Teacher in this State says that this work "is entitled to the careful perusal of *every Teacher.*"

For sale by E. J. HALE.

FOR SALE.

1 PAIR OF TIMBER WHEELS, with Log Chains, complete. Also a 5 or 4 horse WAGON.

D. & W. McLAURIN.
April 27, 1847. 60tf

Received pr. Steamer Evergreen,

5 BBLS. CRUSHED SUGAR.
1 Eighth cask pure French Brandy,
1 chest fine Hyson Tea,
1 ditto fine Pouchong do.
2 casks London Porter, in pts. and qt. bottles,
5 kegs Pepper.

For sale by S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
June 1, 1847. 66-tf

[illegible] Soap, [illegible]

S. J. HINSDALE.

[illegible]

Fall and Winter Stock of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES.

[illegible]

J. C. [illegible]
Oct. 2[illegible], 1846. 34tf

$25 REWARD.

I WILL give the above reward for the apprehension [illegible]

C. N. WHITE.
[illegible], Nov. 20, 1847. 45tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE just received their Spring and Summer supply of GOODS, embracing a great variety of

Staple and Fancy GOODS.

Which they offer at low prices.

April 5, 1847. 57-tf

Dr. Turner's Pills.

For the Cure of Ague and Fever, and Chill and Fever.

THE Proprietor has been induced, by the repeated solicitation of persons that have been cured by his Pills, and [illegible] a duty he owes to suffering humanity, to offer them to the public in such a manner that they may appreciate their value, [illegible] and cheaply, and [illegible] without the expense and annoyance of attending Physicians, a consideration of no small importance, ESPECIALLY TO THE POOR.

This medicine has not been taken on trust; experience and observation are the kind of coin by which a knowledge of it has been purchased. Satisfaction has been founded on self-observation. Others are asked to do likewise. It is a remedy that does not require "fame" to tell its efficacy; it proclaims its power in a few hours. From a constant and very extensive use of this medicine for the period of 7 years, it has been ascertained beyond a doubt, they possess powers perfectly astonishing, and [illegible] certain [illegible]

[illegible]

The Proprietor is aware of the great prejudice entertained against all medicine of this kind, but he is fully satisfied that a fair trial will remove any such prejudice to this particular medicine, and pronounce it at once no Quackery, but the best medicine of the kind now in use. It is the opinion of most persons, that some preparatory course of treatment is necessary before the Pills are resorted to. The Proprietor would say to all such, that no preparatory medicine whatever is ever required. He would advise that no active means should be used; in fact, every other medicine may be dispensed with, the Pills being of themselves sufficient to arrest the disease. Prostration and extreme debility are the never failing consequences of such a preparatory course, and it requires considerable time for the restoration of such patients to their former vigor. No sensible effect is ever produced on the system by the Pills, except in stomachs extremely delicate, a slight nausea is discoverable, which is of short continuance, and need produce no alarm. They are entirely harmless, and by following directions, may be used by any and all, without regard to age or condition.

☞ A Supply of these Pills may be had, wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's prices, at E. J. Hale's Book Store, and at S. J. Hinsdale's Drug Store.

☞ Dr. Turner has been well known as a Practising Physician in this County for about 20 years past.—*Editor Observer.*

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

Barley, Sago, and Arrow-root, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

French Gelatine and Isinglass, for Jellies, &c., for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Linseed Oil, and Copal Varnish, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
Dec. 28. 43-tf

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20 HHDS. superior Retailing New Crop Cuba MOLASSES.
5 hhds. New Orleans Sugar,
10 bbls. Stewart's Powdered and Crushed Sugars,
2 boxes ditto Standard Loaf Sugars,
20 bags old Government Java Coffee,
25 ditto prime Green and Old White Laguira Coffee,
50 ditto ditto ditto Rio Coffee,

With a large assortment of extra fine Green and Black Teas, and Family Groceries, for sale by JOHN H. & J. MARTINE, Hay street, above the Post Office, and nearly opposite their former Stand.

Feb'y 15, 1847. 50tf

Received on Consignment,

33 BAGS Rio Coffee,
3 hhds. P. R. Sugar,
15 bbls. N. E. Rum.
For sale by S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
March 22, 1847.

Hops, Mustard, and Sweet Oil, of prime quality, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
Dec. 28. 43tf

WASHINGTON AND HIS GENERALS.

[illegible] Questions [illegible] Captain John Smith, Founder of the Colony of Virginia, 50; [illegible] The Way to Live Well [illegible] Mrs. S. J. Hale, 50; Voice of Flowers, by Mrs. Sigourney, 37; The Weeping Willow [illegible] 37. Received by E. J. HALE.

Sage, Cayenne, and Black Pepper, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia.

HAVE established an AGENCY in this place, [illegible] risks against Fire in the Town of Fayetteville [illegible] terms as favorable as [illegible]

The Capital of this Company is $375,000, all [illegible] Losses settled on the most liberal terms, and the payment will always be made at the Agency in Fayetteville.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, *Agents.*
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

By the Hartford Fire Insurance Company.

Incorporated 1810.—Charter perpetual.

THIS long established and well known Institution, having been in active operation for thirty-six years, continues to Insure Houses, Furniture, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, and Factories, against loss and damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms.

ELIPHALET TERRY, Pres't.
JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'y.
STARK & PEARCE, Agents.
Fayetteville, July 7, 1846. 19tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned, Agent of "North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company," is prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Dwellings, Stores, and other buildings; Merchandise, Furniture, Produce, &c., either in town or country.

JNO. M. ROSE.
Dec. 8, 1846. 49tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.

Gardner & McKethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

We warrant all our Work to be good and faithful [illegible]

[illegible] ACRES

VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 109,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 76tf

1600 SACKS Liverpool SALT,
2000 bushels do. Rock Alum do,
75 hhds. new crop Molasses,
100 bbls. No. 3 Nova Scotia Mackerel,
20 bbls. No. 1 and 2 Herrings,
Sugar, Coffee, Bacon, Lard, Corn, Corn Meal, Oats, Flour, Brandy, Whiskey, &c &c
We buy all sorts of Country Produce.
J. & T. WADDILL.
April 20, 1847. 59tf

New Spring and Summer

GOODS.

THE Subscribers have just received their supply of **GOODS**, consisting of

Black Cloths; bl'k and fancy Cassimeres; bro. Linen and Drillings; coat Checks; white Marseilles Vestings; col'd ditto; Vest Shapes; fancy Prints; 2d Mourning ditto; plaid Ginghams; printed Lawns; green Braze; linen Lawn; white and red Flannel; Apron Checks; Bed Ticking; bleh'd Shirtings; fine brown ditto; cotton table Cloths; birds eye Diaper; Book, Jaconet, and Swiss Muslin; check and plain white Cambric, Linen cambric Hdkfs; silk ditto; Ladies' white and bl'k cotton Hose; Misses ditto; Gents ½ Hose; black stay Binding; Coats' spool Cotton; black and col'd flax Thread; knitting Cotton; linen Tapes; white and black Cord; vest and suspender Buttons; fine Ivory Combs; dress Combs; black and col'd sewing Silk; black Crapes; Hat ditto; black and col'd Ribbons; 7-4 nett Shawls; Mouslin Delain ditto; Satin fig'd ditto; Plaid ditto; Braze Scarfs; Ladies' Cravats; Gents. black Silk ditto; corded Skirts; Gingham Umbrellas and Parasols; Palm Leaf Hats;—all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce.

MALLETT & HUSKE, Green st.
One door North of Messrs. Jno. Huske & Son.
April 5, 1847. 57-tf

Gray's Ointment, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
44

NOTICE.

AT March Term, 1847, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, the Last Will and Testament of Thomas L. Hybart was admitted to probate, and letters testamentary were granted to the undersigned, the Executors therein named. All persons indebted to the Estate of the deceased, are requested to make immediate payment. Those holding claims against the Estate, are also requested to present them to the Executors as early as practicable.

ROBERT STRANGE,
J. G. SHEPHERD,
Executors.
March 8, 1847. 53tf

FOR RENT.

THE OREGON HOTEL, at Liberty Point. Possession given 1st June. Apply soon to W. S. MULLINS.
May 14, 1847. 63tf

SPLENDID WHISKEY.

JUST received, superior old Monongahela Rye Whiskey, the best article ever offered in this market. JNO. M. ROSE.
March 8, 1847. 53tf

Cologne Water, by the gallon or smaller, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

JOHN C. LATTA.

COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND
GENERAL AGENT,
Wilmington, N. C.
Nov. 2, 1846. 35-y

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have taken possession of their former Stand on Green Street, and are now opening a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware, & Cutlery,

And such other Goods as they have heretofore dealt in.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.
Dec. 9, 1845. 88-tf

Fayetteville and Warsaw

STAGE LINE.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

THE Warsaw Stage leaves Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays, at 2 o'clock, P. M., and arrives at Warsaw in time to take the train for North or South. Leaves Warsaw Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, after the arrival of the Train from both ways, and arrives in Fayetteville next morning in time for the stage going north or south.

☞ Passengers enter their names at Briggs's Hotel.

JACKSON JOHNSON, Agent.
Dec. 26, 1846. 43-tf

MRS. WALTON

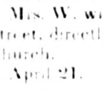
RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public, that she has received her Spring and Summer Fashions, and is prepared to execute all orders for Mantuamaking and Millinary, in superior style and fashion.

Ladies' Bonnets of all kinds, bleached, and altered to the most fashionable shape.

Mrs. W. will be found at her residence on Hay Street, directly opposite the Methodist Episcopal Church.

April 21. 60-tf

F. T. WARD



WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Cooking Stoves of various patterns, always on hand, and sold low for cash.

Jan'y 15, 1847. 75-tf

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.
Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

New Goods again!

WILLIAM McINTYRE offers for sale—Linen Tapes and Bobbin; col'd and white Hose and half Hose; col'd and white Gloves; Silk Mitts; Kid Gloves; Cambric, Jaconet, Book, Swiss and Tarleton Muslins; Ginghams; Calicoes; Printed Lawns; Embroidered Robes; Lile Thread; Lace Edgings and Insertings; Jaconet Swiss Insertings and Edgings; Silk Berage Scarfs, Shawls, and Handkerchiefs; Bombazines; Alpacas; Moslin-de-Lain; Balzorines; Berage; Linen Cambric hemstitched Handkerchiefs; Pongee and Bandanna Pocket Handkerchiefs; black Mattiona Cravats; Italian and Croton Cloth; white Marseilles Vesting; white and col'd Linen Drills; striped and cross-barred French Cassimere; fine bl'k Doe-skin Cassimere; French Cloths; Tweeds; Kentucky Jeans; Sattinets; fine unbleached Shirting and Drilling; bleached Shirting and Sheetings; brown Sheeting and Shirting; Apron Checks; Bed Ticks; Marshall's Patent Thread; Raworth's and other Spool Cotton; Canvass Needles and Worsted for Embroidering; Printed Chimney Screens; Window Blinds and House Paper; French Lace, plain Straw, English Straw, and Fluted Lawn Bonnets; Artificial Flowers and Tabs; Palm-leaf, Leghorn, Panama and Fur Hats; Men's and Youths' Cloth and Glazed Caps; Silk Parasols; Sun Shades; Silk, Scotch, Gingham, and other low priced Umbrellas.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Knives and Forks; Pocket Knives; Scissors; German Silver and Britannia Table and Tea Spoons; Draw Knives; Hand Saws; Mill Saw Files; Horse Rasps; Coopers' and Carpenters' Adzes; Jack, Smooth, Fore, Jointer, Match and Sash Planes; Iron-rim'd, Brass Knob, Stock, Pad, and Chest Locks; Wood Screws; Saddle Tacks and Brads; Collins' and other approved makers' Axes; Chopping Hatchets; Broad Axes; short handle Pans; long handle Shovels; Ames' Spades; Wagon Boxes; Cut and Wrought Nails; English and Swedes Bar Iron; Cast and German Steel.

Groceries.

Loaf and Pulverised Sugar; Green Tea; Rio and Java Coffee; New Orleans and St. Croix Sugar; Spices; Indigo; Whittemore's Cotton and Wool Cards; Dupont's Gunpowder; Mould and Drop Shot; Window Glass; White Lead; Foot Mats; Painted Pails, and Corn Brooms.

Also, 50 barrels MACKEREL.

May 4, 1847. 61-3m

RED CLOVER SEED, for sale by J. HUSKE & SON.
March 8, 1847. 53tf

CONGRESS WATER, SALAD OIL, this day received and for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
June 8. 44-tf

MAYNARD & NOYES'

BLACK WRITING INK.

THIS INK has stood the test of more than *thirty years'* trial, and during this time has been constantly increasing in public favor and patronage, and is now the leading article in the country. *It flows freely from the pen, is perfectly black, and will not mould under any circumstance, and is adapted to both quill and steel pens.* Those who may be unacquainted with its superiority are invited to read the following testimonials, selected from many of a similar character, and to make trial of it themselves:

Bank of the State of North Carolina,
Raleigh, 10th March, 1847.

Messrs. Maynard & Noyes—Gentlemen: Your Writing Ink has been in almost constant use in the offices of this Bank [illegible]

Yours, respectfully,
C. DEWEY, Cashier.

Messrs. Maynard & Noyes—Gentlemen: We are happy in being able to say that we entirely concur in the opinion expressed above of your writing ink by Mr. Dewey, the cashier of this institution.

Respectfully, yours,
DUN. CAMERON, President;
S. W. WHITING, Teller;
D. DU PRE, Book-Keeper.

☞ The trade can be supplied by the Manufacturers in Boston. Also, for sale by E. J. Hale, and all the principal Booksellers in the Southern States.

April 15, 1847. 65-6w

Dr. H. F. Peery's Vermifuge,

OR "DEAD SHOT" FOR WORMS.

A highly concentrated and Chemically combined preparation, capable, from the promptitude of its action, of clearing the system in a few hours of every worm.

THE exceeding small quantity of this medicine required to test the existence of worms or to remove every one from the system, its operating in a few hours, together with its great certainty of effect, constitute it one of the most brilliant discoveries of the age. It seldom needs to be repeated, and never to be followed by any other purge; therefore in urgent cases, as those of FITS, SPASMS or CONVULSIONS, caused by worms, its unrivalled superiority is manifest. Few medicines are better calculated to improve the health of children, even where no worms exist; as it removes those masses of crudities that line and closely adhere to the stomach and bowels, giving rise to symptoms that counterfeit every variety of worm-disease. Though prompt and certain in its operation, it is perfectly safe and adapted to the tenderest age. Price 25 cents per vial.

Prepared by Dr. H. F. Peery, and sold by established Agents in most of the principal cities and towns throughout the United States and Canadas.

☞ The above preparation for sale at E. J. Hale's Bookstore, Fayetteville.

May 27, 1846. 36tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Equity—Spring Term, A. D. 1847.

[illegible] and Catharine his wife, Alexander McCormack and Jennet McCormack, by their Guardian John Carmichael, James McCormack, Daniel Murdock McCormack, Dugald McCormack, Archibald C. McCormack, Duncan C. McCormack, and Dugald T. McColl and Margaret his wife, VS. John C. McCormack, Daniel Carmichael and Nancy his wife, and William W. Davis and Mary his wife.

Petition for the Sale of Land.

IN this cause, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants John C. McCormack, Daniel Carmichael and Nancy his wife, and William W. Davis and Mary his wife, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six consecutive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said John C. McCormack, Daniel Carmichael and Nancy his wife, and William W. Davis and Mary his wife, to be and appear at the next term of this honorable Court, to be held for the county of Richmond, at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Petition of the Plaintiffs, otherwise that the allegations therein contained will be taken pro confesso, and the Petition will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John Worthy Cameron, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office in Rockingham, the third Monday of March, A. D. 1847, and the 71st year of American Independence.

J. W. CAMERON, *C. M. E.*
[Pr. adv. $4 25.] 69-6w

JUST RECEIVED,

FINE and Long Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, from Spanish, Natural and Sweet leaf, manufactured at "Mount Ida," Troy, N. Y.

For Sale by JNO. M. ROSE.
March 23, 1847. 55-tf

NOTICE.

AN exhibit of the Drayman's Book will be required by us in settlement of Drayage.

J. & T. WADDILL.
April 20, 1847. 59tf

MILLINERY.

MRS. HART has just received from New York a fashionable Spring assortment of Flowers, Ribbons, Silks, White and Colored Laces, &c. &c., and is prepared to execute orders for all kinds of Millinery. Orders from the country will meet with prompt attention. Straw Bonnets bleached and altered to the present fashion.

Latest Spring and Summer fashions just received.

March 22, 1847. 55-tf

Thyme, Summer Savory, and Sweet Marjorem, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

A CARD.

DR. WM. P. MALLETT may be found when not professionally engaged, at his office near Eccles's Bridge, adjoining the office at present occupied by the Hon. James C. Dobbin.

August 18, 1846. 24tf

To Timber Makers.

THE Subscribers will continue to prosecute the duties of their office as Inspectors of Timber, as heretofore, under the firm of Mathews & Cashwell.

T. MATHEWS,
D. CASHWELL.
Wilmington, Nov 16, 1846. 37tf

FOR SALE.

25 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE.
5 hhds. New Orleans SUGAR.
MALLETT & HUSKE.
April 20.

DR. LE ROY'S

VEGETABLE

Universal PILLS,

Are a Strengthening, Purgative, and Purifying Tonic.

THESE Pills have become *celebrated* for the extraordinary and immediate powers of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

[illegible]

HEADACHE—SICK AND NERVOUS.

[illegible]

They are invaluable in Nervous and Dyspeptic Affections, loss of Appetite, and all Complaints to which females are subject.

[illegible]

As an Anti-bilious medicine no family should be without them. A single trial is more satisfactory than a thousand certificates.

Be careful and ask for DR. LE ROY'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS, and take no other.

Price 25 cents per box, with full directions.

Principal Office, 147 Greenwich, corner of Liberty street, New York.

S. J. HINSDALE, Agent, Fayetteville.
April 12, 1847.

HOTCHKISS'S VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great [illegible] which these Wheels have attained [illegible] of nearly 4000 of them in different parts of the country, the Subscribers have sold about [illegible] in North Carolina, 30 of which are in successful operation in Cumberland County. When properly introduced, they nearly double the [illegible] of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have tested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-half the water, and run well in back water where there is a head above. The speed of the Saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

The price of an individual right for one pair Wheels, is $50.

We refer, among others, to the following gentlemen, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many of whom we have received certificates highly approving these Wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third the water.

FAYETTEVILLE.
A. Graham.
CUMBERLAND.
Col. Alex. Murchison.
Christopher Munroe.
Alex. Williams.
Col. A. S. McNeill.
Farquhard Smith.
John McDaniel.
John Evans.
J. W. Hewell.
BLADEN.
Gen. James McKay.
Robert Melvin.
S. N. Richardson.
Thomas C. Smith.
Isaac Wright.
John Smith.
SAMPSON.
G. T. Barksdale.
Patrick Murphy.
John H. Spearman.
Hardy Royal.
NEW HANOVER.
James Murphy.
Charles Henry.
ONSLOW.
Robert Aman.
GREENE.
Thomas Hooker.
GUILFORD.
Dr. Faulks.
LENOIR.
Thomas Rouse.
Jesse Lassiter.
John Williams, Esq.

JONES.
James McDaniel.
CRAVEN.
John Bryant.
COLUMBUS.
Lot Williamson.
ROBESON.
W. C. McNeill.
RICHMOND.
John C. McLaurin.
John L. Fairley.
ANSON.
A. Bauchum.
J. R. Reid, Millwright.
CASWELL.
J. T. Dodson, Millwright.
William Russell.
CHATHAM.
Cole & Brantly.
Smith & Pullen.
N. Clegg.
WAKE.
S. Beasly.
JOHNSTON.
J. T. Leach.
BEAUFORT.
B. Runyon.
—— Arnold.
PITT.
John Joiner.
Drs. Robert and Richard Williams.
DUPLIN.
Lewis Herring.
James Jarman.
Daniel Moore.

Besides many others in different parts of the State.

With such a deservedly high character the Subscribers feel justified in offering these Wheels to the Public. They will sell individual or County rights on reasonable terms. They also keep constantly on hand for sale, Pairs of Wheels, varying in size to suit different heads of water, in this place, Wilmington, Washington, and Newbern—and also for sale by James T. Dodson, Caswell county.

They caution all persons throughout the State from paying any persons but ourselves or our authorized Agents for the right of using these Wheels.

NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ at least 100 in this business in different parts of the State.

DUNCAN McNEILL.
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.
A. A. McKETHAN.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 1846. 95-tf